THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VII. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1856. No. 10

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk.
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter.
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

☞The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN*,
William S. Damrell, K. N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN*,
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K. N.*,
Anson Burlingame, K. N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K. N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. S. C. Bradshaw, K. N., 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K. N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*,
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10. Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. †H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. — *Wash. Union.*

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.
MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
April 23, 1856. W. W. WOODEL. 45—.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
March 13, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.
Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Wald Emerson.
The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comideans.
The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.
Irving's life of Washington, vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.
The Baked Head and other stories, being No. 2, modern story-teller. For sale by
September 15, 1856. W. L. POMEROY. 86—

150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER just received at POMEROY'S.
September 20, 1856. 87—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.
If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
March 17, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING. 34—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING AT NOvember Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Nash county, qualified as Administrators of Thos. W. Wright, dec'd., hereby notify all persons having accounts or demands of any kind or denomination against the estate of the said deceased, to present them to either one or both of us for payment within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased will please make immediate payment.
W. T. ARRINGTON, } Adm'rs.
Dec. 12, 1856. B. D. MANN, } 7—6w.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
April 16, 1854. South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it. 41—tf

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
Leachburg, April 28 1856. A. J. LEACH. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
April 25, 1856. Raleigh, N. C. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

A CARD.
IT IS A CONCEDED FACT THAT W. H. WILLIAMS, AGENT, OF RALEIGH, and SCOTT & BALDWIN, of Wilmington, keep the largest and best assortment of Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods in North Carolina.
Being directly connected with an establishment that manufactures for eight other large houses, all of which stand reputed as the oldest and best tested houses in their respective States, it is idle to speak of competition by others who may purchase their stocks in New York or elsewhere, when there are none to excel the old and noted firm of Keen & Scott, Newark, N. J.
The agent for the branch at Raleigh need only to apprise those abroad of these facts, that they may avail themselves of the advantages to be realized in the purchase of their clothing when visiting the City of Oaks, or by sending their orders.
This winter we are fully prepared for those who visit us during the session of the Legislature.
Suits ordered and delivered within ten days.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.
The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.
The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.
August 19, 1855. BLAKEMORE & INGRAM. 83—

RUNAWAY.—THERE IS NOW CONFINED, IN the jail of my county, a negro man, aged about twenty-two years. He is of dark complexion, well built, likely, and calls himself Anthony Adams, and says he belongs in Port Jarvis, in the State of New York. Said negro is supposed to be a runaway slave. The owner will come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or said negro will be sold agreeable to the provisions of the statute regulating such cases.
P. F. WHITE,
Sheriff of Chowan County.
Edenton, N. C., Nov. 17, 1856. 104—6m.

50 DOZ. MORRISON & HOYT'S "PATENT YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS. All qualities and sizes. Fits warranted.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Ag't.

PIANOS ON TRIAL—PAYMENT WITHHELD. We propose to purchasers of Piano Fortes to take our Instruments on trial in order to test what we say of their quality before paying for them.
Twenty years experience on our part satisfies our own minds, and we could get over fifteen hundred persons to unite with us in the opinion, that no establishment, North or South, can possibly furnish better or cheaper instruments than we do.
Nov. 14, 1856. E. P. NASH. 103—sw.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
Feb. 25, 1856. J. L. CARROLL. 29—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.* 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
March 17, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING. 34—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
March 17, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President. 23—tf.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CANTWELL'S JUSTICE—THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATE. This is an improvement upon and designed to take the place of Swaim's Justice. Price $3 50—postage 36 cents. For sale by
August 29, 1856. W. L. POMEROY. 81—

SPECIAL TERM.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.—Superior of Law and Equity, Fall Term, 1856.
Ordered by his Honor, Judge Saunders, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the county of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House in Raleigh on the second Monday of January next, and that the Clerk give notice thereof. The Officers of said Court, and Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Causes only, are required to attend accordingly.
Witness, John C. Moore, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Raleigh, this 8th day of October, 1856.
Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1856. JOHN C. MOORE, C. S. C. 94—tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A tract of superior land, containing about 252 acres, situate on both sides of Big Lick Creek, on the Hillsboro' and Fish Dam Road. There is no better land than this in the State, for the growth of Corn, Wheat, Cotton and Tobacco. There is on said land a good two-story dwelling, with seven rooms, and the necessary outhouses attached. Those wishing to purchase had better call soon or they will lose a bargain.
Nov. 21, 1856. CHESLEY JONES. 1—swtfpdlins.

THE WEEKLY STAR,
IS THE WASHINGTON CITY NEWSPAPER FOR persons at a distance to take. Its promptness and reliability concerning Washington affairs, and with reference to other matters of which information centres at Washington, has secured for The Daily Star an immense circulation. The Weekly Star contains all news appearing in the Daily, capital Tales for the Fireside, &c., &c. Terms:—The Daily, $3 50 per annum; The Weekly, $1,25 per annum. To Clubs, the Weekly is mailed (addressed to each person) at $1 per annum. Subscriptions paid in advance.
Politically, The Star is "Southern Rights."
Address W. D. WALLACH, Publisher, Washington City.
Nov. 22, 1856. 105—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPER.
SOUTHERN MERCHANTS PREFERRING TO buy North of Mason & Dixon's line can be furnished with the names of my agents in the different Northern cities, by applying to me at Raleigh, N. C. Those who desire to save freight and forwarding charges, can buy of me direct by applying to.
C. W. BENEDICT,
Raleigh Paper Mills.
P. S.—All paper sold by me, direct, will be delivered free of freight at any depot on the North Carolina and Virginia Railroads.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
THE HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
Raleigh, Nov. 18, 1856. C. W. B. 103—6m.

LAW CO-PARTNERSHIP.
A. M. & R. G. LEWIS HAVING ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of Law, one or the other can always be found at their office in Raleigh on Fayetteville Street.
They will attend the several Courts of Wake, Franklin, Nash, Johnston, Wilson and Harnett. Also, the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.
October 23, 1856. 97—tf.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.—ANOTHER FULL stock just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
December 6, 1856. 5—3t.
☞ Register copy.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President,
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of postage.
Aug 16, 1854. PETER ADAMS Sec'y. 75—tf

NOTICE.—THOMAS WILLIAMS AND OTHERS will apply to the Legislature at its approaching session, for a charter to navigate McLean's Creek, in Moore County.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.
We shall keep no bar.
Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.
We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. H. C. STROUD & CO. 61—sw

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*
Also the following stations on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad: to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Gaston & Weldon.
The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.
WM. WHITE, Jr. *Agent.*
Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.
Sept. 2, 1856. 82—tf.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co. 48—tf.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gi'e us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."
At the Daguerrean Gallery of HAVENS & MALLON *your wish can be gratified.*

MR. MALLON, (OF THE FIRM,) HAS JUST returned from the Northern cities where he acquired *all* the new styles of Daguerreotyping, as well as the latest and most approved *modus operandi* of transferring the "human face divine" to GLASS, *in all the natural colors*, known as *Ambrotypes*. Also, pictures on IVORY which cannot be surpassed.
Don't forget that we color Ambrotypes as *natural as life*, and warrant a likeness.
We keep a large assortment of Daguerreotype and Ambrotype stock on hand which will be sold to the trade at the lowest cash pries.

BATH REGULATOR.
Havens & Mallon's Nitrate of Silver Bath Regulator for Ambrotypes, to make an old Bath work as good as a new one, to prevent "fogging," specking, &c., will be sent to any part of the Union. Freight pre-paid on the receipt of ten dollars.
Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 92—tf.

Wyche's Cultivating Plow.
PATENTED 26TH FEBRUARY, 1856. (THE BLAded Plow,) awarded $20 premium at the last N. C. State Fair; with cutting blades in the place of a moldboard; cuts, divides and turns over the soil; depositing the finer parts in the furrow, and turning over the turf, clods, &c., on the surface. Is cheap, light, and lasting, and easy to both driver and team. Admirably adapted to almost any purpose for which the plow is used.
For license to sell, with further information, address
W. E. WYCHE.
Brookville, Granville Co. N. C.
June 16, 1856. 1129—wtf.
J. H. Gooch, Oxford, N. C., solicits orders for the above plows.

South Lowell Male Academy.
ORANGE CO., N. C.
THE SPRING SESSION WILL COMMENCE 12TH January, 1857. The Prin., Jos. H. Speed, A. B. is an honor-graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va., and has been singularly successful as a Teacher. Mr. Speed will be aided by an eminently qualified assistant. Students coming by Rail Road will find at Durham's or Hillsboro' on Central Road, conveyances direct to the Academy. Tuition is cheper than at any other institution of its grade in N. C. In English $12 50. Classics $15 per session
JNO. A. McMANNEN, Chm'n.
Dec. 8, 1857. 6—2m.

C. H. BRACKETT, NOW PERMANENTLY LOcated in New York City, desires the privilege of serving his friends in North Carolina in any manner within his power. Address him at New York, Custom House.
Dec 16, 1856. 8—1t.

FEMALE SCHOOL, HILLSBORO', N. C.—THE Winter Session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for Young Ladies, will begin on January 14, 1857. Music, French and Drawing will be taught by Mr. Charles Hunt. Address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', N. C.
Dec. 16, 1856. 8—4t.
☞ Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer, will insert four times.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THOMAS WILLIAMS and others will apply to the present session of the Legislature for a charter to navigate McLendon's Creek in Moore county.
December 12, 1856. 7—1mpd.

OUR PROMISE MADE SURE.—THREE DOZ. duplicate sizes of those fine French Cloth Dress Frocks just received. Also, a large number of those superb Beaver Raglans, pronounced by all as being the best $30 overcoat sold in the State. We have now all sizes—call and be fitted.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Eagle City and Bank, and their Merits.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS SELECTED THE FOLLOWING members of the General Assembly as chosen defenders of the above, viz:

Senators.	Commoners.
Battle,	Sharpe,
Christian,	Cotton,
Cameron,	Dargan,
Parks,	Gen. Leach,
Miller,	Bright,
Dockery,	Hill, of Halifax,
Hill,	Baxter,
R[illegible],	Blow,
J. W. Thomas,	Glass,
Boyd,	Hall,
Sanders,	Mabry,
Houston,	Ogburn,
Wilder,	Reaves,
	Hill, of Stokes.

A. BAGGARLY.
Dec. 12, 1856. 7—1m.

THOSE WISHING TO SEE ME ON PROFESSIONAL business, will please call at my residence.
H. W. MILLER.
December 12, 1856. 7—swtf.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!
Sight Preserved—Blindness Prevented!!
MESSRS. SEMMONS & GEDEON, THE CELEBRATED OPTICIANS, Manufacturers and Inventors of the newly invented and improved Spectacles, from the improved Spectacle Manufactory and Cornwall Optical Establishment, East Bridge, Truro, respectfully announce their arrival on a professional visit, with a splendid assortment of their newly invented and improved Spectacles, and may be consulted at their office, over the shop of Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, Fayetteville street, up-stairs, in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Heflin.
These celebrated Spectacles are made of Brazilian Pebbles, and constructed in accordance with the philosophy of nature, in the form of a concave-convex mirror, admirably adapted to the organ of sight, and can be used by the old and the young to pursue the most minute employment, either by day or by candle light, with perfect ease, and never cause the giddiness of head or unpleasant sensation in the eye, that many experience in using the common kind, but tend to strengthen and improve the sight, as will be seen by the following testimonials from those using them.
☞ Office hours from 8 A. M., to 5 P. M.

TESTIMONIALS.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 25th, 1855.
Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to state, that besides the excellent quality of your glasses, the miniscus, or concave-convex lens, allow greater latitude in the field of vision, and more ease and comfort to the eye. Beside these advantages, I would also mention your improvement in the arrangement of the frame, which I think is well calculated to shut off those rays of light which cannot be brought within the axis of vision. Be this as it may, I have no hesitation in affirming that your glasses afford me more comfort than any I have hitherto tried, and consequently I can recommend them with confidence to all who stand in need of such aid.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. GEDDINGS, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery South Carolina College.
Mr. J. H. Semmons, Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7, 1855.
Mr. J. H. SEMMONS:
Dear Sir: I have used your glasses for ten days or more, and must now say that they please me better than any I have heretofore seen.
Wishing you all success, I am yours, &c.,
L. EDWARDS HOLBROOK, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy Medical College, S. C.

From Ed. Sebring, Esq., President State Bank.
CHARLESTON, Jan. 17, 1856.
Mr. J. H. SEMMONS:
Dear Sir: It gives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others as to the excellence of your spectacles. For some time passed my sight has been very much impaired, and the glasses I used pained my eyes very much, so that I was unable to read or write with any satisfaction at night. Some weeks since I purchased a pair from you, and have derived such "aid and comfort" from their use that I would not be deprived of them for many times their cost. I cheerfully recommend them to the public.
Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD SEBRING.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1855.
I have examined and am now using a pair of the crystaline, miniscus glasses, purchased of Prof. Gedeon. They are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, and, from several considerations, are not surpassed, if equalled, by any I have ever seen.
The concavo-convex form of the lenses resembling the anterior arrangement of the human eye, collects a larger number of rays than could be conveyed upon the retina from ordinary glasses of the same focal power, and thus increases the distinctness of vision. The size of the glasses, also, gives a greater field of vision with less muscular action. In short, the whole arrangement seems admirably calculated to promote ease, and distinctness of vision, to preserve the healthy function of that invaluable organ, the human eye.
A. MEANS,
Prof. of Chem. Geo. Med. College.

MOBILE, March 4, 1856.
Messrs. Semmons & Gedeon:
GENTLEMEN: The improved glasses that I purchased from you about ten days since, have proved fully equal to all you said respecting their good qualities; they are much superior to any I have ever used, and I would earnestly advise all who are compelled to use spectacles to call at your office and procure a pair without delay. I would not be without them for more than five times their cost.
Respectfully, yours,
JOHN H. WOODCOCK, M. D.
Nov. 25, 1856. 3—sw1m.

For Sale.
THE LARGE AND EXCELLENT FARM, KNOWN as the Caddo Place; containing two thousand eight hundred (2,800) acres; about 900 acres cleared land, and the balance well timbered, and the whole mostly rich alluvial bottom. On the farm is a good and substantial two story brick house, double brick kitchen, brick smoke house, a good double roomed frame house, together with a black smith shop, and wagon making shop, and negro quarters sufficient to accommodate fifty or seventy-five hands. There is also on the place a good cotton gin house, and Press, and an excellent horse mill, and cribs, barns and stables. The Caddo river meanders through the whole length of the tract. There is a well of never failing and excellent water in the house yard, with milk house attached, and a splendid garden lot. There are several good springs on the place, and a very bold Chalybeate spring about 600 yards from the house. The Military Road, the great western thoroughfare to Texas, runs by the house. This is one of the richest, and most desirable places in south-western Arkansas. It is situate about four miles from Arkadelphia, the county town of Clark county.
Also, one thousand two hundred (1,200) acres in another farm, lying in Dallas county Arkansas, on the Ouachita River, a navigable stream, partly bottom, and partly up land, with sixty or seventy acres opened. The attention of persons intending to settle in Arkansas is invited to these lands.
Also, one thousand and forty (1040) acres, of superior Black lands, situated in Clark county, immediately on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Line, and six miles from water navigation, 400 acres of this tract cleared land.
Also, nine hundred (900) acres; lying in Clark county, about half bottom, and half uplands, nine miles from water navigation, and four miles from Rail Road line. One hundred (100) acres of this tract opened land.
Also, one thousand three hundred and forty (1340) acres, lying in Clark county, half rich bottom, and 25 acres opened, and the balance good upland.
Also, one thousand eight hundred (1800) acres, lying in Clark county, 100 acres opened; mostly rich bottom lands, and not subject to inundation.
All the above lands are finely Timbered and Watered.
For further particulars apply to.
W. F. S. BARKMAN,
Arkadelphia, Arkansas.
Sept. 16, 1856. 90—11J.

North Carolina Book & Stationery Store,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HENRY D. TURNER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he has the largest and best stock of Books and Stationery ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh.
Believing that the wants and the tastes of every community required one establishment similar to those found in the large Northern cities, where a full and general assortment of Books can be obtained, the subscriber has been induced, during a recent visit to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to purchase from the principal publishers, and at the great "Trade Sales," a superior stock of School, Classical, Law, Medical Theological, Religious and Miscellaneous BOOKS, which will, upon examination, compare with any to be found in the Southern or Northern country.
My stock of Foreign and American Stationery is very large and complete, it has been selected with great care, and embraces every article required for the School and Counting room.
My stock has been bought upon the best terms and a large portion for cash, which will enable me to sell my goods at prices far below former rates.
Booksellers in adjacent towns and country Merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my stock before going North.
Colleges, Schools and Teachers will be supplied at Northern prices.
By special arrangements with the principal houses North, I shall receive their new Books as they are issued from the Press, and will supply any or all of their publications at their prices.
Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, directed to
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 9, 1856. 6—swtf.

DR. CLOPTON'S INFIRMARY.
DR. JAS. CLOPTON, WHO HAS VISITED RAleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c, arising from an impure state of the blood.
Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.
All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.
Nov. 25, 1856. 4—swtf.

NO DECEPTION!
JOHN C. PALMER HAS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, warranted *genuine* Gold and Silver Periscopic Concave and Convex Glass to suit all ages and eyes, purchased from McAllister & Bro., the best Opticians in the U. States. He could get good judges and Professors to recommend them, but it is unnecessary. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, before you pay double price at other places.
Dec. 9, 1856. 6—tf

SITUATION WANTED,
FOR EITHER THREE OR TWELVE MONTHS, IN a Dry Goods Store, by a young man who has had four years experience in business in this place, and can give the best of reference as to punctuality, ability, &c., &c. For information apply to the Editors of this paper, or address Box, Raleigh, 135.
Raleigh, Nov. 13, 1856. 103—tf.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present Legislature to grant a charter for the North Western Railroad, via Eagle City, and to incorporate the Eagle City Bank of N. C.
Dec. 9, 1856. 6—sw1m.

VERY HANDSOME LOTS OF CORAL AND CAMEO Breastpins, Ear Rings and Bracelets for the ladies.
J. C. PALMER.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 1856.

Mr. Person presented two memorials from citizens of Northampton, which were referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on education, reported the bill, with amendment, to incorporate the Holly Springs High School, in the county of Wake, and recommended its passage,

Mr. Hill, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the following bills:

For the benefit of creditors of deceased persons, whose estate is insolvent. Recommend it do not pass.

Relative to the coupon bonds of the State, and recommend that it pass.

Relative to suits against railroad companies, and recommend it do not pass.

Mr. Person introduced a bill to authorize a certain family of free persons of color to reside in the county of Northampton.

Message received from the Honse of Commons, transmitting a communication from the Governor, accompanied by a report of the President of the Literary Fund, with a proposition to print. Concurred in.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to amend the charter of Hillsboro.'

Mr. Fennell introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Wilmington.

Mr. W. H. Thomas, a bill to incorporate the Nantahala mining company, and a bill to incorporate the Tuckasegee mining company; also, a petition from citizens of Macon county, relative to the Blue Ridge railroad.

Mr. Hill, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill to repeal the 17th section of the 85th chapter, revised code, relating to pilots on Cape Fear river, which, on motion of Mr. Fennell, was read the 2nd and 3rd times, and passed.

Mr. Bryant introduced a bill to incorporate Deep Gap and Baker's Gap road.

Message received from the House, transmitting enrolled bills for signature of the speaker of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the bill to secure holders of coupon bonds, was taken up, read 2nd and 3rd times, and passed.

The bill to repeal the 5th, 6th and 7lh sec. of the 30th chap. of the revised code, read the 2nd time.

Mr. Holt, of Alamance, offered an amendment, in substance, legalizing the issue of small notes, of a less denomination than three dollars; and this amendment, he advocated, as a matter of necessity. His constituents felt, perhaps, as sensibly as any people, the great inconvenience of a lack of small change. Small notes served as a medium for change, and were now taken by his people in exchange for the products of their labor.

Mr. Dockery and Mr. W. H. Thomas, also advocated the circulation of small notes. The bill was laid on the table, and ordered, with the amendment, to be printed.

The bill to repeal the 1st sec. of 28th ch. of revised code, entitled county revenue and charges, was read the 2nd time.

Upon this bill, Mr. Dockery dwelt at length, and concluded by a motion to lay the bill on the table, which prevailed. This bill, introduced by Mr. Dockery, proposes to make county courts levy taxes on all taxable property embraced in our revenue law, to tax capital invested, &c.

Bill to incorporate Salem Cemetery, was read 2nd and 3rd times, and passed.

Bill to incorporate Holly Springs High School, read 2nd time, and passed.

Bill to make the Wilmington and Weldon railroad the line between Nash and Edgecombe counties, was read 2nd time, and, upon which, Mr. Battle spoke. He said his constituents were anxious for this line to be established, for just reasons. It would throw some of the people 3 miles nearer court, and give Nash a clean sweep of 24 miles in length. Nash county had been keeping up a bridge, one end of which was on the Edgecombe side—and this, too, at an expense of many hundred dollars, appropriated about every seven years, by Nash, from the county treasury. Mr. Battle also proceeded to show that a difference of not more than thirty votes would be effected thereby, which would be given to Nash. Establishing this line, would not be getting back what was taken from her in the creation of the county of Wilson—and then, Nash would better be enabled to keep up the bridge referred to, which is a great thoroughfare. All the trade to Battle's mills was taken over this bridge, and it is a notorious fact, that Mr. Battle, the owner of the mills, had not paid one cent towards keeping up this bridge. He asked as a matter of justice, that those persons living on the opposite side of the river, should pay a proportionable tax. If the bridge goes down, a large number of church-going people would be greatly inconvenienced.

Mr. Clark had hoped nothing would be necessary to be said on this bill. He looked upon the proposition as a very unusual one!—To cede a part of Edgecombe to Nash county! The matter had been considered by the committee, and he had too much confidence in the good sense of the Senate, to doubt their action in the premises. Edgecombe was a loyal county. She stood ready to aid in schemes of improvement, in which she was not directly concerned; she poured her treasure into the Treasury of the State, and he hoped she would not be dismembered. He was sorry to hear the Senator calling upon the county of Edgecombe to help Nash build her bridges.

Mr. Battle disclaimed asking aid from Edgecombe to help keep up his bridges. Nash was able to do this; but, as an act of justice, he asked for the new line. No one could tell where the present line between the counties run—and the railroad would be a right and proper line.

Mr. Bryant was for the bill, because it proposed to *mend* a county, not *make* one—take from the strong and give to the weak.

Mr. A. J. Jones moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the 4th of July next, which was agreed to.

Leave of absence granted sundry Senators, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker presented a message from the Governor, enclosing a report from the president and directors of the literary fund, which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

A number of engrossed bills, from the Senate, were read first time, and laid on the table.

Mr. Lewis, of Wake, from the committee on the lunatic asylum, reported two bills, one repealing certain clauses in the act concerning that institution, the other granting $35,000 for the construction of works to supply the institution with water, &c.—Read first time, and laid on the table.

Mr. Withers offered a resolution, that no public business of importance should be acted on by the House, from the 24th until the 1st January.

Mr. Settle opposed the resolution, as a waste of public time, and thought the members ought to remain and transact the public business.

Mr. Meares supported the resolution, as one absolutely necessary, to give the members an opportunity to attend to their private affairs.

The Speaker decided, that under the rules of the House, the resolution should lie over one day.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the use of the Hall was granted, on Saturday evening, to the Oak-City Guards, for a lecture by Mr. Banks.

On motion of Mr. Scales, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the Governor to purchase three copies of Dr. Hawks' history of North-Carolina, for the use of the public library.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the rules were suspended to allow the passage of the bills concerning the lunatic asylum. They passed second reading, when

Mr. Erwin objected to voting away money in this hurried manner. He wished to enquire for what purpose this money was required.

Mr. A. M. Lewis explained the necessity for the passage of the bill. The inmates of the asylum were suffering from the want of a sufficient supply of water; also a properly enclosed ground for recreation.

Mr. Erwin was not satisfied. He moved to lay the bills on the table.

Mr. Bridgers was gratified to find Mr. Erwin on the right side, in relation to appropriations, and congratulated the "treasury guard" on the acquisition of the member from Buncombe.

Mr. Jenkins opposed the postponement.

The bill was laid on the table—yeas 65, nays 47.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the resolution requiring the House to adjourn at half-past one o'clock, was rescinded.

The following bills were introduced, read first time, and appropriately referred:

Mr. Hargrove, a bill concerning the county courts of Granville county.

Mr. Scott, a bill authorizing justices of the peace to grant special administration in certain cases.

Mr. Gentry, a bill prohibiting the felling of timber in Cranberry creek, Ashe county.

Mr. Clarke, a bill to incorporate Davenport female college.

Mr. Mosely, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Clinton.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, the use of the Commons Hall was granted for the evening to George Copway, the Chippewa Chief.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the debate on the bill incorporating the People's bank.

Mr. Dargan resumed his remarks in support of the bill. He claimed for it advantages over any other banking institution in this State, giving to the people all the profits of banking, which were great, and instanced the bank of Wadesboro', which divided 14 per cent last year.

Mr. Bledsoe stated that a scheme would be brought forward by which all the advantages proposed by this bill would be obtained without any of its objectionable provisions.

Mr. Scott approved of the bill, as just and necessary, and stated that the profits of banking, in this State, was upwards of $900,000 last year.

Mr. Mann was a new convert to the measure, but was thoroughly convinced of its necessity.

Mr. Lewis, of Wake, thought the appellation of People's bank quite inappropriate. He wished to give it a name more in consonance with its proposed enactments. He therefore moved to amend the title by inserting "The Railroad Stockholders bank."—After some discussion, the Speaker ruled the amendment out of order at present, and Mr. Lewis withdrew it.

Mr. Scales commented on some sections of the bill, as containing very objectionable clauses, and spoke warmly against its general tendency to create a "monster monopoly" to crush the people of the State.

Mr. Jenkins spoke at length against the bill, and placed its various defects in a very strong light; which called up

Mr. D. F. Caldwell, who defended the bill against the remarks made on its general principles.

Mr. Hargrove addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and at some length gave his reasons for opposing it.

Mr. Baxter proposed two amendments, which were adopted, and then proceeded to close the debate, by a general reply to the objections urged by the opponents of the bill, when

Mr. Outlaw moved an adjournment, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded.

The House refused to adjourn—yeas 52, nays 57.

Considerable discussion took place. The members seemed much excited. Motions to take a recess, and to adjourn, were made and withdrawn. During the excitement the Speaker had to decide upon several points of order, and some warm debating occurred between Messrs. Outlaw, Settle and Mann. At length, a motion to take a recess until 6 o'clock, being voted down,

The House agreed to adjourn—yeas 57, nays 45.

Thus the friends of the bill succeeded in postponing the vote on the bill until to-morrow.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 1856.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee to whom was referred a bill authorizing a family of free negroes to remain in the State, reported the same back to the Senate, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. A. Myers presented a memorial concerning Military affairs, which was referred.

Mr. J. B. Jones presented a memorial relating to fishing.

Mr. Eaton introduced a bill to incorporate the Warrenton Female College. Referred

Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to issue coupon bonds of the denomination of five hundred dollars. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

The bill to incorporate Holly Spring High School, was read the third time, and passed.

The bill to increase the pay of members of the General Assembly, was read the second time, and laid on the table.

The following bill and resolutions, were read the second and third times, under a suspension of the rules, and passed:

To authoriz Plank and Turnpike companies to use stone and gravel in the construction of their roads; concerning the Registration of Sheriffs and constables bonds; resolutions in favor of Bedford sherell and W. R. Beard, of Buncombe, bill to amend the 8th sec: of the 45th ch. of the revised code, by striking out the word "seizure," in the 6th line of said section, and inserting the word sale. Mr. Wilder explained this bill, briefly, as follows: As the law now exists, a poor debtor may have the articles allowed him, lwied on, and taken from him, and no remedy for him. If the amendment be adopted, after the levy, a poor man can then recoved the pittance given him by the law, by summoning two magistrates, before the sale, to lay off such property to his use. He looked upon the amendment as but an act of right and justice to that unfortunate class of people.

The bill to establish a standard of weights, for North Carolina, was read the second time.

Mr. Cunningham moved to postpone till the 4th of March. Upon this motion, a discussion of the merits of the bill sprung up; Mr. White and Mr. Holt advocating the bill as a matter of necessity. Messrs. Wilder, Cameron, Gorrell and Bryant opposed the bill as interfering with the weights established by Congress, under a sanction of the constitution. The question then recurring on the motion to postpone, Mr. White called for the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 28, nays 9.

Message received from the House, transmitting a communication from his excellency, Gov. Bragg, with the resisgnations of sundry Justices of the Peace; which were duly accepted.

Mr. Albert Myers introduced resolutions, relating to the obstruction of fish in Pee Dee river; which, on motion, were postponed till the fourth of March.

Mr. Mills, from the select committee to wait on the Governor and inform him of his election, and make arrangements for his reception, and the administering of the usual oaths, reported that that duty had been performed, and that the Gov. elect, would be pleased to appear before the two Houses on the 1st day of January next, for the purpose indicated. Report accepted, and a message sent to the House, transmitting the same to that body.

Mr. W .R. Myers, from the committee to whom was referred the bill authorizing the public Treasurer to subscribe for stock in the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, reported the same back, with amendment. The amendment grants further time to said road to pay the bonds held against it by this State, provided the interest is paid thereon semi annually. Report adverse to Treasurer taking stock for State.

Mr. Battle introduced a bill authorizing the magistrates of the county of Nash to establish and construct a toll bridge or toll ferry, across Tar River, at the falls just above Battle's mills, in the county of Nash. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Houston, a proposition was sent to the House of Commons to go into an election for public Treasurer, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. A. J. Jones introduced a bill to confer the tittle to certain lands on ——— Bell, of Carteret Co. Referred.

The bill authorizing the Sheriffs of Surry, Guilford and Rutherford, to collect arrears of taxes, passed its second reading.

The bill to incorporate the Cheraw and coal field Rail Road, was read the second time.

Mr. Christian advocated the passage of the bill. The charter asked for no money from the State; it was a simple, naked charter—a right, merely, to build the Road with the money of the people in his country, and such as he could get from other States. He would go as far as any Senator, towards developing the resources of the State, with roads in the State—but, if this cannot be done, allow us to seek a market where it was most convenient.

Mr. Ramsay opposed the bill. He said the *coal* was much needed in North Carolina—needed in Raleigh. He had but little confidence in the tonnage proposed to be paid on coal on this road to this State—he thought it would last but a short time.

Mr. Pool, also, opposed the bill. He argued that our own seaport towns should be made the depot for our coal, &c.

Mr. Christian, with much animation, replied to the objections. He was surprised that any Senator should be found opposed to this bill—a project to be carried out by the money of private persons.—It was impossible to run all of our roads to our seaport towns. He referred to other States, whose roads were compelled to seek depots in other States. The gentleman from Rowan, only a few days ago, had called upon him to help in building a road from Rowan, west—and now he was opposed to this scheme.

Mr. Ramsay made some remarks in reply, and in explanation.

Mr. Dockery remarked that he was an internal improvement man—of the original panel. In former legislatures he had lost many hours of sleep for the furtherance of schemes of internal improvements. Spent late hours in considering bills, and he was now for internal improvements. He was partial to Roads commencing and ending in the state; but this instance was on exception. He argued to show that this road will not drain our State. He had understood that there was ten thousand times more coal than could ever go down Deep river—the coal fields are inexhaustible—and where the necessity for alarm? He advocated the right of the applicants for this bill to build the road with their own money.

Mr. Pool would like to know if there was a project to have a road to the N. C. Road from the coal fields—if so, then there would be a South Carolina Road tapping the North Carolina Road.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson—If there is, such a project had not come before the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Rives had no idea but that the road would carry more trade to the Wilmington and Rutherford road, than it would take away. He would vote for the bill, because he believed the quantity of coal was immense—more than all the railroads could possibly carry off.

Mr. Ramsay, if the road is to be a feeder to the Wilmington and Rutherford road, why put this bonus for the State on each passenger?

Mr. Thomas—It ought to be placed on every such road. New Jersey and other States have done the same thing.

Mr. Holt—In reply to Mr. Ramsay, he would state, there was an important project before this branch of the General Assembly to develop the great riches of these mines. There was a disposition on the part of his constituants against any schemes of internal improvements; leading North or South out of the State. If he could, however, reconcile this matter to his previous opinions on internal improvements, he would vote for the bill. He was anxious to do all he could for the constituents of the Senator from Montgomery.

Mr. Battle called for the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 25, nays 15.

Mr. W. H. Thomas moved to reconsidered the above bill; before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Reports were received from the standing committees.

Mr. Davidson offered a resolution that the House adjourn from Tuesday next to Monday 29th inst. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hargrove offered a resolution in favor of W. H. Gilliam, of Granville.

Mr. Withers' resolution—that no public business of importance or bills upon their second or third reading should be acted on from Wednesday next until after the 1st January.

Mr. Withers said that he had endeavored to consult the wishes of all parties, and do injustice to none; he, therefore, submitted the resolution to the House. Adopted.

The following bills were introduced, read the first time and appropriately referred.

Mr. Rand a bill to revise and consolidate the charter of the city of Raleigh.

Mr. Speer, a bill to incorporate the Yadkin county mining company, and for other purposes.

Mr. Davidson a bill to amend the law relating to the repairs of public roads.

Mr. Clarke moved the bill be printed. Motion rejected.

Mr. Rushing thought it ought to be printed. It was a bill to tax every citizen of the State for road purposes; and as it affected all interests, it ought to be printed for general information.

Mr. Houck moved to reconsider the vote refusing to print.

The House refused to reconsider, and the bill was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

M. Mann a bill to provide for improving the upper part of Pasquotank river. It authorizes the Governor to employ a competent person to execute the work.

Mr. Mason a bill to charter the Garysburg and Windsor railroad company.

Messrs. Erwin, Waddell, Matthews, White of Cabarrus, and Ward, received leave of absence until 1st January.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the debate upon the People's Bank bill.

Mr. Baxter addressed the House in support of the bill, and replied to the several objections urged against the bill. He pointed out the advantages to be derived from passing the charter, and thereby lighten the burdens of the State.

Mr. Baxter concluded a speech of nearly one hour and a half by thanking the House for the courtesy and attention paid him.

Mr. Jenkins wished to explain some points on which he thought Mr. B. misunderstood him; and argued that some of his former objections to the bill remained unanswered.

Mr. Bledsoe also wished to explain. No influence as alluded to by Mr. Baxter had been exercised on him. He opposed the bill on principle—as giving privileges to a class who did not deserve them. He had not attempted to influence any man, nor would he allow any man to influence him. It was on principle he opposed the bill, and would vote against it.

Mr. Outlaw, in order to have a test vote, moved it be indefinitely postponed, which was rejected—yeas 52, nays 64. The House voted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badham, Barnes, Bledsoe, Blow, Bridgers, Bright, Bynum, Bullock, Cotten, Cox of Jones, Dancy, Davidson, Glass, Green, Hackny, Hall, Hargrove, Hester, Hill of Stokes, Hill of Halifax, Holmes, Humphrey, Jarvis, Jenkins, Lewis of Wake, Lewis of Nash, Long, Lyon of Orange, Lyon of Granville, Mason, Masten, Montgomery, Moore, Outlaw, Outerbridge, Parker, Patterson, Pearson, Rand, Rushing, Sauls, Scales, Settle, Slaughter, Smallwood, Southerland, Speight, Tate, Thompson, White of Sampson, Williamson and Withers—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Baxter, Benbury, Bethea, Blanton, Caldwell, Cansler, Clarke, Cox of Perquimans, Crump, Dargan, Dills, Eborn, Eller, Elliott, Erwin, Ferebee, Folk, Foster, Gaither, Gentry, Gilliam, Harrell, Houck, Jennett, Kelly, Leach of Davidson, Leitch of Robeson, Little, Love, Mabry, Mann, Martin, Mathews, March, McIntosh, Meares, Morrisor, Mosely, Ogburn, Pickett, Pitchford, Ramsour, Rankin, Reeves, Richardson, Routh, Rumly, Scott, Sharpe, Siler, Speer, Stewart, Stiles, Strayhorn, Stubbs, Tomlinson, Toms, Waddell, Ward, Waugh, White of Cabarrus, White of Bladen, Whitson and Yancy—64.

The bill passed second reading—yeas 59, nays 57.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Messrs. Baxter, Benbury, Bethea, Blanton, Caldwell, Cansler, Clark, Cox of Perquimans, Crump, Dargan, Dills, Eborn, Eller, Elliott, Erwin, Ferebee, Folk, Foster, Gaither, Gilliam, Hall, Harrell, Houck, Jennett, Kelly, Leach of Davidson, Leitch of Robeson, Love, Mabry, Mann, Marsh, Martin, Mathews, McIntosh, Meares, Morrison, Mosely, Ogburn, Pickett, Pitchford, Ramsour, Rankin, Routh, Rumly, Richardson, Scott, Sharpe, Siler, Speer, Stewart, Stiles, Stubbs, Tomlinson, Toms, Waddill, Ward, White of Cabarrus, Whitson and Yancy—59.

The following voted in the negative:

Messrs. Badham, Barnes, Bledsoe, Blow, Bridgers, Bright, Bynum, Bullock, Cotten, Cox of Jones, Dancy, Davidson, Gentry, Glass, Green, Hackny, Hargrove, Hester, Hill of Stokes, Hill of Halifax, Holmes, Humphry, Jarvis, Jenkins, Lewis of Wake, Lewis of Nash, Little, Long, Lyon of Orange, Lyon of Granville, Mason, Martin, Montgomery, Moore, Outlaw, Outerbridge, Parker, Patterson, Pearson, Rand, Reeves, Rushing, Sauls, Scales, Settle, Slaughter, Smallwood, Southerland, Speight, Strayhorn, Tate, Thompson, Waugh, White of Sampson, White of Bladen, Williamson and Withers—57.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, the bill was committed to a select committee of five, for the purpose of amending and perfecting it.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to elect a Public Treasurer on Monday next at 12 o'clock. Concurred in.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor, reported His Excellency would appear before both Houses on the 1st of January, and take the oaths of office required by the constitution. Concurred in.

The engrossed bill from the Senate to provide for taking the sense of the people on the free suffrage bill was read the first time.

Mr. Settle moved to suspend the rules in order that the bill might pass its second and third readings, which motion was adopted, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Dargan the bill to emancipate William, a slave, was read the second time.

Mr. Dargan spoke strongly in favor of the slave. He was nearly white and bore an excellent character; and was well deserving of the favor conferred on him.

Mr. Hall corroborated the statements of Mr. Dargan.

Mr. Benbury opposed the bill as contrary to the policy of this House; and was opposed to all such bills, except for very special reasons, which did not exist in this case.

Mr. Humphrey was unwilling to support the bill unless with a clause to make him leave the State.

Mr. Houck supported the bill. William was deserving of freedom; and would rather remain a slave in the State than leave it as a free man.

The bill passed its second reading—yeas 59, nays 41.

On motion of Mr. Dargan the rules were suspended. and, after some discussion, the bill was read the third time.

Mr. Humphrey moved to insert, "shall not reside within this State."

Mr. Bledsoe moved to amend the above by inserting "after twelve months from the passage of the bill."

The amendment was rejected—yeas 38, nays 61.

Mr. Montgomery moved to insert "shall reside in the county of Rowan." Rejected; and the bill passed its third reading, yeas 67, nays 38.

On motion of Mr. Lewis of Wake, the bill to aid the Lunatic Asylum was read the third time.

A desultory debate ensued, in which Messrs. Erwin and Tomlinson expressed their dissatisfaction with the information given to the House on the subject.

Mr. Lewis of Wake, made repeated explanations of the purposes for which the money was to be applied.

Mr. Reeves offered an amendment to strike out $35,000 and insert $19,000.

Dr. Blow spoke in favor of the bill, and said, as one of the committee, the works proposed were absolutely necessary.

Mr. Meares thought there was little use in appointing committees to investigate matters, if their decision was thus to be questioned and rejected.

Mr. Erwin did not wish to offer any factious opposition to the measure before them. He only asked to be satisfied as to the propriety of the expenditure.

Mr. Lewis of Wake, disclaimed any allusion to Mr. Erwin; but stated there were some who gave factious opposition in order to gather strength at home. To them he alluded. He implored the House to pass the bill and give the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum what is necessary to make them comfortable; and above all, give them that necessary of life—give them water.

Dr. Pitchford stated he had visited the asylum, and had seen that there was not sufficient water to heat the building by steam, and in consequence of lighting fires to supply the deficiency of heat the building had narrowly escaped serious damage by fire.

The House refused to strike out, so the amendment was rejected. The bill then passed its third reading—yeas 67, nays 24.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1856.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a memorial from Jesse Harris, of Iredell, to change the line between the counties of Iredell and Caldwell, so as to include him in the latter county.

Mr. Person introduced a bill and memorial, to change an election precinct in the county of Northampton.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on Education, reported the bill to incorporate New Garden boarding School, and the Warrenton Female College, and recommended that they do pass.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee on corporations, reported the bills to incorporate the North Carolina Gas. coal, and Transportation company; Pollocksville Lodge; and Jackson Manufacturing company.

Mr. Holt introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law authorizing a geological survey of the State, as to require those persons engaged in said survey to devote more time to the character of the soil of the State.

Mr. Houston, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to investigate the oaths of witnesses, and to amend such oaths as to place Universalists on an equal footing with other denominations of Christians.

Mr. Coleman introduced a bill to amend charter of the Indian Grade Gap Turnpike company.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to exempt from taxation, and fix interest on the bonds of the N. C. Railroad.

The motion to re consider the vote by which the Coal Fields and Cheraw Railroad bill was defeated on Saturday, being in order,

Mr. A. J. Jones moved to lay that motion on the table, and upon that motion, called for the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 14, nays 22.

The question then recurring on the motion to reconsider, was decided in the affirmative; and, on motion of Mr. W. H. Thomas, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Hill moved to re-consider the vote by which the bill to establish weights, was defeated on Saturday last; which motion was rejected.

The bill to incorporate the Macon county Turnpike company, was read the second time and passed.

The bill concerning the clerks of the Supreme Court, was read the second and third times and passed.

Bill authorizing the securities of the late Sheriff of Pitt to collect arrears of taxes, was read second and third times, and passed.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Senate proceeded to vote for public Treasurer. Mr. Houston nominated Daniel W. Courts, Esq., and Mr. Pool nominated Cha . L. Hinton, Esq. Mr. Courts received a majority of the votes cast by the Senate.

BANK OF THE STATE.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of the State, being the order of the day for 12½ o'clock, was taken up and read the second time. The question being on the amendment proposed by the committee.

Mr. Wilder briefly explained the amendment, which is, to strike out the 5th section of the bill, proposing to loan the State money, without interest, and insert a clause to tax each share of stock 75 cents. At a proper time, he might give to the Senate his peculiar views on the subject of banking. He preferred a full Senate, for the consideration of this important measure.

Mr. Thomas moved to postpone the bill and amendment to the 5th of January.

Mr. W. R. Myers was opposed to a further postponement of this bill. It had already been postponed, and it was time that it should be acted on—that the people should know what is to become of this great bank. He argued that the bank had done great good to the State—that our public Treasurer had found it so. The credit of the State has been sustained through this bank. If the bill be defeated he could not tell, but that in six months our State Treasurer would be unable to meet the demands on the Treasury. Referred to prejudices against the bank; discussed the merits of many objections, &c.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, commenced a reply to the speech of Mr. Myers, when

The Speaker announced that the gentleman from Mecklenburg had travelled out of the way in discussing the merits of the bill, and was out of order, but, as he had not been called to order by the Senate, the Speaker had suffered him to proceed.

Mr. Thomas resumed. He had not made any attack upon the bill, and it would be time enough to speak of its virtues—

Mr. Wilder—I call the gentleman to order. Let him withdraw his motion to postpone, and we will proceed to consider the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Thomas.—I withdraw it.

Mr. Ramsay—I renew it.

Speaker.—The gentleman from Jackson is entitled to the floor.

Mr. W. H. Thomas finally obtained the floor, and replied at length to the Senator from Mecklenburg. He said the Senator was premature in his defence of the State Bank, and his threatened panic, if the demand of the bank was not granted. It was time enough to defend the bank when some Senator had attacked it. Mr. Thomas said he voted to re-charter the bank at the last session, by which the taxing power of the State was limited to one dollar per share. To this the bank objected, and the proposed amendment now was to limit the tax to seventy-five cents. It was difficult to understand what the friends of the bank meant by this proposition, unless it was to show the superiority of the bank over the Legislature. It could not be for the pittiful sum of twenty-five cents, which it was proposed to save. Mr. T. said he was unwilling to make any concession to the demand of any bank that required a submission on the part of the State. The charter granted at the last session ought not to be changed, even to the crossing of a t, or the dotting of an i.

Mr. Thomas then proceeded to argue that the *free banking law* ought to be adopted in some form. It had been tried in New York and other States for years. No failures had taken place, nor could they take place; and a sound currency would be furnished to every part of the State. He would reserve a full explanation until he introduced a bill to allow free banking; but he would point out a few advantages of the system: By confining its operations to the State bonds of North Carolina, a demand will be created for these bonds, which would advance their price at least ten per cent. Upon the adoption of the system in New York, the bonds of that State advanced twenty per cent. in value. The demand thus created would keep the bonds at home; the interest could then be paid in our own currency. The banker, having to deposite in State bonds the full amount of the issues, dollar for dollar, it would furnish the people a currency respecting which they could have no fears of sustaining loss. When specie payment is refused, the bank would be bound to wind up, the bonds sold, and its debts paid in full.

Mr. Gorrell. moved to postpone to the 5th January. Many Senators, even on to-morrow, would be on their way home, and this Hall will look like a "banquet hall deserted." The motion then prevailed.

Mr. Brogden, from the Committee in claims, reported several private bills, which will be acted on as they come up on the calendar.

Mr. Wilder offered the resignation of Gen. Brogden, Senator from Wayne, Comptroller of State elect, which was accepted.

The Speaker announced, under a resolution of request, that he would forthwith issue a writ of election to supply the vacancy, to the county of Wayne, to be held on the 31st inst.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, reported favorably the bill relative to certain rivers in Sampson Co.

Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dancy said he was unavoidably absent when the bill to aid the lunatic asylum passed. If present, he would have cheerfully supported it.

Mr. Reeves moved a message be sent to the Senate proposing to elect trustees for the University immediately after the election of Public Treasurer.—On motion of Mr. Jenkins, it was laid on the table.

The following bills were introduced, read the first time, and appropriately referred:

Mr. Toms a bill to authorize William Davenport to construct a dam across Main Broad river.

Mr. Badham a bill to repeal 12th section 44th chapter revised code.

Mr. Speer a bill to incorporate the town of Yadkinsville.

Mr. Pickett a bill concerning the county courts of Anson.

Mr. Ferebee a bill to prevent the felling of trees without consent of the owners.

Mr. Love a bill to incorporate the town of Waynesville.

Mr. Baxter a bill to amend the act incorporating Little River turnpike company.

On motion of Mr. Gilliam a resolution was adopted amending the 5th rule of order, which amendment authorizes the Speaker to appoint a substitute for four days.

On motion of Mr. Holmes the engrossed bill from the Senate, relating to the savings bank of Wilmington, was taken up.

Mr. Holmes explained. This was merely a bank of deposite for the use of merchants and mechanics. The bill proposed to make some changes in the charter in minor matters. He moved the rules be suspended, which being adopted, the bill passed its second and third readings.

The Speaker read a communication from the President of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, stating a free passage would be given to such members of the General Assembly as wished to visit Norfolk.

The Speaker then called up a number of bills on the calendar for a second reading, which were successively laid on the table, pursuant to the resolution postponing public business of importance until after the 1st of January.

The bill authorizing the sale of lots in the town of Serecta was rejected.

A motion by Mr. Morrison to reconsider the vote was rejected.

The bill to amend the 78th section 99th chapter of the revised code, concerning the valuation of lands, was taken up, amended and passed its second reading. It allows one dollar per day to valuers of land; and to justices of the peace taking tax lists one dollar per day, not exceeding five days.

A bill concerning registration of deeds of trusts, &c., passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Lewis of Wake, a general leave of absence until 1st January, was given to such members as may desire it.

Mr. Pickett moved that a general leave of absence be given to all lobby members for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the resolution concerning the improvements of the public grounds around the capitol was taken up.

The amendments of the committee restricted the improvement to the ground walks leading through capitol square.

Mr. Lewis of Wake, thought it should be left to the Governor to do what he thought necessary. There could be no doubt but that he would be economical in the expenditure of the public money. He therefore moved the amendment offered by the committee be rejected.

Mr. Humphrey approved of the suggestion offered by Mr. Lewis.

The amendment was rejected, and the resolution passed its third reading—yeas 54, nays 44.

The House proceeded to vote for Public Treasurer. Mr. Scales nominated D. W. Courts, the present Treasurer, for re-election. Mr. Caldwell nominated C. L. Hinton.

The Committee to superintend the election reported as follows: For D. W. Courts, 112; for C. L. Hinton, 22; and declared D. W. Courts duly elected; which report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Mann, the bill concerning the distribution of the public laws to justices of the peace was taken up, and the rules being suspended, it passed its second and third readings.

The House then adjourned.

The engrossed bill from the House to allow Thos. I. Williams, late sheriff of the county of Surry, to collect arrears of taxes was lost to-day in the Senate. R. E. Reeves and Abram Bryant exerted themselves energetically to get it through; but the Senate did not think it expedient that it should pass.

Another Arrest for Enticing Slaves.

LOUISVILLE Dec. 18.—Officer Blight of Louisville, arrested at a supper, last evening, on board the Cincinnati mail boat, Elijah Anderson, a negro blacksmith, having shops at Cleveland, Ohio, and Madison, Indiana, charged with enticing negroes from Carrollton, Kentucky. The arrest caused a great excitement at the supper table. Anderson was brought here and lodged in jail, and to day was taken to Carrollton. He is said to be a brother of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, recently arrested.

SUGAR CROP IN LOUISIANA.—An intelligent planter of Louisiana writes to the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer from Assumption Parish, under date of the 16th: "The sugar crop will not reach one hundred thousand hhds; I think it will be between 75,000 and 100,000." In 1849 Louisiana produced 226,000 hhds. of 1,000 lbs. each.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2 , 1856.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD is conducted strictly upon the CASH system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified, FOUR WEEKS before their time is out, by a CROSS MARK on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.

Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

☞ In accordance with our usual custom, and in order to afford to those employed in our establishment a day or two for rest and recreation, no paper will be issued on Friday next. The same paper of Tuesday next will be sent to Weekly and Semi-Weekly subscribers.

Banks and Currency.

The subject of currency is one of the most important that can engage the attention of the public. A circulating medium is to the body politic what the blood is to the human system. If that medium be vicious, the whole body will be tainted and impaired; if it be pure, the whole body will partake of its healthful and invigorating influences.

The first duty, in this respect, of the law-making power is to see that the substitute which is offered in the way of paper for gold and silver, is sound and reliable—that *it is indeed a substitute;* and the second duty is, to realize as much as possible in dividends of Banks in which the State is interested, for the relief of the State Treasury, the payment of interest on the public debt, &c.

The right to make a currency is, next to the power delegated to the general government to coin money, a sovereign right. It is certainly an exclusive right; and all Bank stockholders are, therefore, those persons referred to in the State Constitution as "entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, in consideration of public services." At best, these "public services," in "consideration" of which these "exclusive privileges" are granted, are taken, not *as* performed, but as *to be* performed; and the clear inference, therefore, is that any and all men, asking for these "exclusive privileges"—the State being, at that particular time, in want of these "public services"—are entitled to receive them,—the State, of course, declaring how and to what extent they shall be performed, as an indispensable condition of the grant. If this be so—and we do not see how it can be controverted—it follows inevitably that any proposition to bestow upon any particular class of persons the sole right to make a currency or circulating medium, is not in accordance with the Constitution. In other words, no particular class can lay claim to this "exclusive privilege." *Before*, for example, the claim is made and granted, all classes occupy the same footing under the Constitution; and it is only *after* the law-making power has conferred the grant that the "exclusive privilege" exists.

We hear much about Banks for the people, "People's Bank," &c. Depend upon it, fellow-citizens, there never was a Bank, and there never will be a Bank, *peculiarly the friend of the masses of mankind.* However benevolent or patriotic may be the views of the authors of Bank schemes, the Banks, when established, will nevertheless make all the profits which they can make, for the State and for the individual stockholders, out of the great body of the people. The twelve per cent must be realized, whether the people are benefitted or not; and it therefore follows that the only relief which the *people* can reasonably expect from Banking operations, *must come in the way of dividends on State stock.*

A State Bank, based on the old and well-tried system—all classes of persons having the right to subscribe for its stock—with a State subscription of something like two millions five hundred thousand dollars, (inclidding five hundred thousand dollars of the Literary Fund,) and with a subscription by individuals of two millions—making in all a capital of four millions five hundred thousand dollars—is, it seems to us, such an institution as is now wanted, and such as would meet generally the wishes of the people of the State. Such a Bank, well managed, and with branches judiciously located, would furnish a good circulating medium; and would contribute annually in dividends to the State and to the Literary Fund, not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. From the dividends of such an institution the State might annually set apart two per cent. as a sinking fund, to meet her debt on her various bonds as they fall due; besides realizing one hundred and sixty thousand dollars to the Treasury, which would pay the interest on nearly three millions (about one-half) of her present liabilities. This would indeed be a substantial relief to the people,—a *People's Bank*, in that it would be an institution not of, and controlled by, a particular class, but one in which *all* would be interested; and which, by aiding them to pay their taxes, would diminish their burdens, and thus encourage them to further and more beneficent and valuable schemes of internal improvement.

Mr. Baxter, of Henderson, in the course of his remarks on Saturday last, in favor of Mr. Caldwell's bill, made an allusion to the press of the State, and left the impression that, in his opinion, the press was not free on the subject of Banks and currency. He said, as well as we can recollect, that if "the press could be unloosed," and the people could get all the facts and arguments in favor of Mr. Caldwell's scheme, its adoption would be ensured. Now, what we have to say in reply is, that this reflection on the newspaper press produced no feeling of either resentment or mortification in our bosom, for the simple reason that it did not fall upon us. This press is absolutely free of, and has never been bound by, any Bank or money influences whatsoever. The Bank of the State of North-Carolina has no peculiar claims on us, nor have we on it. We do not owe it, nor any other Bank a cent; on the contrary, instead of being in debt to Banks, we have it in our power, under the blessing of Providence, to deposit surplus funds in them. All our dealings are with the Cape Fear, and not with the State Bank; and we are merely and only on courteous terms (we do not refer to the Directors, two of whom are our intimate personal friends,) with the officers of the latter

institution. We are not, therefore, in a condition pecuniarily to be influenced in what we may think or say in relation to the State Bank. If we had consulted our political prejudices, we might have opposed its application for a re-charter. But we have not been governed by prejudice, nor shall we be.—Let the Bank stand upon its own merits, and let it be judged by its acts. It has, we believe, been generally well-managed. It has afforded a sound circulating medium for the people of the State. It has paid large dividends for the support of Common Schools; and it has been of great service to the State Treasurer in meeting his liabilities here at home, and in paying the interest due on the State debt in New York. Whether it should be re-chartered, with the comparatively small increase of capital proposed, and provided the difficulties arising from some of the details in the charter can be compromised between its stockholders and the Legislature; or whether it should be re-chartered, with a largely increased capital on the part of the State, and on the conditions tendered by the last Legislature; or whether a new State Bank with a large capital should be established, and the five hundred thousand dollars of the Literary Fund transferred to it from the present State Bank,—are questions to be considered and solved by this General Assembly. It is a significant fact, however, connected with the relations of political parties on this subject, that on Saturday last every member of the "American" party in the Commons, but two, voted for Mr. Caldwell's scheme —Mr. Baxter having, in his remarks, *distinctly made the issue between that scheme and the present State Bank.* It is not to be assumed, however, that all those who voted against the "People's Bank" are in favor of the re-charter of the State Bank; nor that all those Democrats who voted for the "People's Bank" prefer that scheme to the old system of banking, or to a large State Bank. This is our opinion, though we do not propose to give just now the reasons on which it is based. We think, in view especially of the vote on Saturday, that the time has arrived when those who control the present State Bank should repose a more "generous confidence" in the Democratic party and in the Legislature of the State. There is no foundation, in our opinion, for the apprehension that the Legislature would oppress the stockholders of that or any other institution, by heavy and unjust taxation; and the sooner this apprehension is dismissed, and the sooner the impression that some, and probably a majority, of the stockholders of that Bank look with distrust on the legislative power, ceases to exist, the better, not only for them, but for that harmonious working which is so desirable between the State and corporations of the kind referred to.

In conclusion, we think we may safely venture to assure the people of the State, that in the first place, their currency, while it will be increased by this General Assembly, will at the same time be preserved in soundness and purity; that no scheme, looking to the benefit of any particular class as stockholders, can be adopted; but that a *State institution*, with a capital sufficiently large, will be created; which, while it will furnish a good and an abundant currency, will at the same time constantly and efficiently aid the Treasurer in his fiscal transactions, and, by its dividends, greatly relieve the people from the burdens of taxation.

☞ We learn that the City authorities have been engaged in investigating the rumors of insubordination among the slaves, and have come to the conclusion that no discontent exists among this class of our population, and that the fears which prevail among a portion of the ruling race, are without foundation. Some shot, and some deadly weapons and fire-arms were found, and those who had them in possession have been punished; but it is not supposed that these weapons and arms had been provided with reference to any incendiary end. It is against the law to sell powder and shot and fire-arms to slaves and free persons of color. If white men in this community have done this, let them be ferreted out and punished.

Mr. Intendant Haywood has discharged his duty, with reference to the rumors referred to, with energy and fidelity. Our citizens may rest assured that a strong guard will be out, and that good order will be maintained during the Christmas holidays.

The Legislature.

On Saturday last, the bill to charter the "Peoples' Bank of North-Carolina," introduced by Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, passed its second reading in the Commons by a vote of 59 to 57. We have no idea, however, that this bill can become a law.

The bill to establish a new Judicial Circuit has been rejected by the Senate. Judging from present impressions, it is not probable that an additional circuit will be created.

On Monday last, Daniel W. Courts, Esq., was reelected State Treasurer by an almost unanimous vote. This is a deserved tribute to one of the ablest and most faithful officers the State has ever had.

But little business will be transacted during the present week, nor indeed until after the 1st of next month. There are several questions of paramount importance to be discussed and determined; and in view of this, and as the Assembly meets but once in two years, it must be expected that the session will be a long one. It is much better to take time, and legislate well, than to *save* time, as it is called, and legislate hastily and imperfectly. It is probable that the two Houses will not be able to dispatch their business and adjourn *sine die* before the 1st of February.

Raleigh and Gaston Road.

On Friday last, at a meeting of the directors of this Road, held in this City, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, of Warren county, was elected President, in place of Col. R. A. Hamilton, resigned; and Peyton A. Dunn, Esq., of Wake, was appointed Superintendent, in place of Capt. Beves, resigned.

Col. Hamilton and Capt. Beves were both most useful and efficient officers, and deserve the thanks of those interested in the Road for their services. We are gratified to state, however, that the character of their successors, as business men, affords an ample guarantee that the affairs of the Road will continue to be well managed. Dr. Hawkins is, we believe, the largest individual stockholder in the company.

☞ We understand that Col. Walter Gwynn, who is now in this City, will proceed immediately, under resolution of the General Assembly, to examine the condition of the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. His report upon the same may be expected early in January. The public have entire confidence in the ability and integrity of Col. Gwynn; and his report, involving as it must, to a great extent, the fate of the company, will be looked for with deep interest.

☞ The communication dated "Senate Chamber, Dec. 18, 1856," in reply to "W." in our last, in relation to the Danville connection, is unavoidably crowded out. It shall appear in our next.

The Law of Evidence.

We publish the following, from a back number of the Washington Globe, at the request of a friend, who takes some interest in the subject, and who desires to have it thus brought to the attention of the Legislature. Our friend—a gentleman of most respectable legal attainments—in writing to us, says: "I am not prepared to endorse all the views put forth in this article, but there is certainly great need of some reform. Every person in the habit of attending our Courts has observed the annoyance and vexation, and frequent injustice, which are the result of our present rules. But it is hard to move any old system. The roots run deep, and remain long after the trunk and branches have fallen to decay. The work must be done gradually, in order to be done well; and I would suggest as a starting point, the abolition of all rules which allow parties to refuse to testify against themselves, so that the right to call each other to the stand may be unrestricted. But I do not propose to discuss the subject, my only object being to bring it to the attention of the Legislature."

The article from the Globe is as follows:

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

We subjoin the draft of a bill, now before the New York Legislature, which, if passed, will effect great and important changes in the old English law of evidence. It seems to contemplate the removal, in almost all civil cases, of all objections to the competency of witnesses, on the ground of interest in the result. The old law excluded entirely all witnesses having any interest in the case which might, by any possibility, have a tendency to influence their minds for or against either party to the suit, and even to cause them to perjure themselves to bring about an issue favorable to their own interest. The proposed law strikes at the very foundation of this principle of exclusion, by admitting the testimony of the plaintiff and defendant, who are, of course, chiefly interested in the decision. England made a similar change in her law in 1851. The State of Connecticut had previously, in 1849, made a like reform. Minnesota adopted it in 1851, Vermont in 1852, and Ohio in 1853.

To those who have been accustomed to look upon the old restrictions on the admission of evidence as just, reasonable, and safe, the proposed change may be startling. But such persons, we think, will find on examination, that this change is, in reality, a beneficial one, and does not deserve to be classed with the wild and reckless innovations so frequently attempted in our day. The most eminent judges and lawyers of England, who cannot well be accused of rashness in legal reforms, are said to approve it most fully; and in all the States of our Union, in which it has been adopted, the same warm approval has been expressed.

The leadings ideas of the bill seem to be, that by excluding the testimony of the parties to a suit, much valuable information is lost which can be supplied from no other sources; that it would be better, therefore, as in courts of equity, where both parties give their written testimony under oath, to let in the evidence of one against the other, and allow the jury to judge afterwards what it is all worth; thus making the objection, if any there be, not to their competency, but to their credibility. No testimony in any case before a jury can, of course, be of itself conclusive; it remains for the jury to believe or disbelieve it.

"*The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

"SEC. 1. Parties to civil actions, and persons for whose immediate benefit they are prosecuted or defended, may be witnesses therein in their own behalf or otherwise, in the same manner as if they were not such parties or persons. But before a party can offer himself as a witness under this section on his own behalf, against an adverse party, he must give notice of his intention to do so at least ten days before the time of examination.

"SEC. 2. When all the parties to the action shall be present in court, at the time of trial either may be examined as a witness on his own behalf, although the notice required in the preceding section shall not be given.

"SEC. 3. In no case shall a party examined as a witness in his own behalf be admitted to testify in relation to facts, which, if true, must be equally within the knowledge of the opposite party, if such opposite party be an inhabitant of a foreign State or country, and is not at the time within the jurisdiction of the court in which the action is pending.

"SEC. 4. When the action is prosecuted or defended by the representatives of a deceased person, the opposite party, if examined as a witness on his own behalf, shall not be admitted to testify at all in relation to facts, which, if true, must have been equally within the knowledge of such deceased person.

"SEC. 5. When an executor, administrator, or trustee, having no interest beyond his liability to costs, is a party to the action, his examination as a witness shall not be subject to any other restrictions or rules than that of ordinary witnesses.

"SEC. 6. The rules of evidence in special proceedings of a civil nature shall be the same as in civil actions."

The following letter from the Hon. N. H. Swayne, one of the most eminent lawyers in Ohio, expresses the views of many conservative and experienced jurists of that State on this question:

COLUMBUS, January 29, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 26th instant is received. I hasten to reply to it. Our law of evidence, to which you refer, took effect on the 1st of July, 1853. It has, consequently, been in operation between two and three years. We approached the ground it occupies *gradually*. The prior steps were, removing the objection of interest as to competency, and allowing either party to call the other. Against all these measures, the present law especially, my prejudices were very strong.

Experience, which, after all, is the only reliable test in such cases, has proved that I was wrong. Your own reflections have doubtless suggested to you all that I can say in regard to our existing law. I will, however, mention a few of its advantages. In my judgment, they actually belong to it as effects and consequences:

1. It promotes settlements and lessens litigation.
2. It lessens the costs of litigation.
3. It facilitates the preparation of causes for trial, and accelerates the administration of justice.
4. Brings out more fully the facts, and enables the court and jury to see where the truth and justice of the case lie.

The only objection to the measure is, that it tends to produce perjury. This tendency is greatly exaggerated. The objection is much more plausible than solid. Indeed, in my judgment, it has *no real foundation*.

I have, I think, seen quite as much of conflict and perjury, in cases attended with excitement—before, as since the passage of our present law. Many such cases never come to trial, *because the injured party can be a witness*. Where there is conflict between the parties as to material facts, a careful examination rarely fails to give triumph to truth and justice. I have frequently felt, at the close of important trials, how well the examination of the parties had worked, and how much of injustice might have been done without it. Indeed, in many cases it is the only way to get at the real facts and the truth.

In my judgment these considerations outweigh any objection that can be brought against the law. In all criminal cases the injured party is received as a witness, and no one, I apprehend, would think for a moment of changing the rule which admits them. Are life, liberty, and character of less value than property? Is there less of perjury, or less motive to perjury, in criminal than in civil cases?

The revolution which has taken place in my own mind embraces, I am inclined to think, very many of the opponents of the law. I rarely meet with any one, however strong his *prejudgment* against the measure, who is now willing to go further than to say, he still has "doubts upon the subject."

Very respectfully and truly yours,

N. H. SWAYNE.

EDWARD PIERREPONT, Esq.

A writer in Harper's Magazine, said to be Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., who has seen the operation of the new law in England, thus speaks of its working there:

"I saw several cases tried, illustrating the application of the new rule permitting the party to testify in his own cause. Of six judges with whom I conversed on the subject, five told me that they were satisfied it was an improvement on the old system, and several of them, originally opposed to it, had been converted by seeing its operation.

"I am not now to argue the general merits of the question, or whether, to arrive at the truth of a certain controverted state of facts, it is really wiser to ask, or refuse to ask, those who unquestionably know most about the matter. But one advantage of the English system had not before occurred to me, and when stated will, I think, appear considerable to every practical lawyer.

"The permission to call a party becomes a compulsion to do so, because the omission to do it opens the door for a fatal attack; so that in practice the plaintiff and defendant are always called, and what is more, they are always first called. This puts at once an end to all finessing about the order of testimony. There is no arrangement of witnesses; no putting this one forward because he is more favorable, no keeping that one back because he knows a little too much. The plaintiff or defendant is first called; he states his case. If he breaks down on cross-examination, the case is pretty much up, as it ought to be; if not, you corroborate as best you may. The practice undoubtedly simplifies the trial of causes."

It has been asked why the same principle should not be applied to criminal cases. It may be answered, that it does already apply, to a certain extent, and even, perhaps, to an injurious extent, which might, in the opinion of some, be remedied by its universal application. In cases of assault, for example, the plaintiff's oath alone, without other testimony is sufficient to convict the accused. Some have asked, would it not be just that the testimony of the accused should also be admitted and weighed in such cases? We leave the question for the consideration of legal reformers, in the hope that nothing may be done rashly having a tendency to take away any well-established and approved safeguards of law.

[REPORTED FOR THE STANDARD.]

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETINGS.

The friends of Internal Improvement assembled in the Commons Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst.

Mr. R. Gorrell, of Guilford, being called to the chair, explained the objects of the meeting.

Governor Morehead addressed the meeting, and advocated a general system of State improvements, which would richly repay every outlay. He particularly dwelt on the advantages to be derived from an extension of the North Carolina railroad to Beaufort, also a connection from the N. C. railroad to Danville in Virginia. He stated his large investments in our great State railroad would prevent him urging anything to its injury, and argued at length in favor of these projects as necessary to the delopment of our State resources, agricultural and mineral.

Mr. Banks also addressed the meeting, and made an able and feeling appeal in favor of Fayetteville and the projected Western railroad from thence to the coal-fields.

After some remarks from Mr. Haughton, the meeting adjourned until the following evening.

The friends of Internal Improvements re-assembled in the Commons Hall on Thursday evening, the 18th inst. Mr. R. Gorrell in the chair.

Mr. Haughton was called for, and addressed the meeting. He considered it a pleasure and a privilege to address that meeting on a subject of such importance, as the development of the resources of the Deep river valley. A bill being introduced asking for further aid to effect that object, it will be asked is the work proposed practicable? if he proved it was so, he expected the co-operation of the Legislature. No man, however hostile to the work, could now doubt its practicability; six years trial had proved it. He knew that the contrary had been asserted, but the fact is, that but one dam had broken, and that had occurred before the work had settled. It was reported Cross creek dam had been carried away; this was a mistake. One of the heaviest freshets the work had ever sustained, merely cut round the dam, this had been repaired, since which time it has been well tried, and experience thus demonstrates the practicability of the plan proposed. Mr. H. minutely pointed out the superior advantages of Deep river over the Lehigh navigation, yet the latter had proved most successful. He rebutted the objections made against the works. Want of experience in the beginning had caused some errors, besides those accidents on rivers, which no prudence or foresight could avoid. The directors used every exertion and had honestly applied the money entrusted to them to the best advantage. The great error lay in asking too little. For two years, the work languished for want of means, but now it was in navigable order from Fayetteville to Lockville, *ten* miles from the nearest coal-field, and but little remained to be done to form the connection between Wilmington and the coal-fields. Experience had shown that some of the locks were improperly located. The engineer, Mr. Douglas, proposed to build four new locks of stone, and strengthen the old works, all of which can be done without suspending the navigation. The State had invested $460,000, which would be totally lost, if the works were allowed to go down. He would not throw out any insinuation against rival works; there would eventually be work both for river and railroad, but if a choice was to be made, he had no hesitation in saying the State ought to prefer the river, as the best and cheapest mode of transportation. He had no intention to dictate to the Legislature, but was only anxious to show that Deep river was worthy of their attention.

Other works had received generous assistance from the State, the N. C. railroad, the Wilmington, the Raleigh and Gaston railroads—all of which had exceeded the original estimates in money and time. Having proved the practicability of the work, Mr. H. proceeded to show that it would pay. The Lehigh navigation cost eleven millions, pays 19 per cent., the Schuylkill canal cost thirteen millions, the Reading railroad cost twenty-two millions, all devoted to the carrying of coal and all paying large dividends to the stockholders. He had no fears of the result of Major Gwynn's report. Mr. Douglass, who is at the head of his profession, says, that it is the best slack water navigation he ever saw. There is no doubt, but it will pay a better per centage than any other public work in North Carolina. Mr. H. read a letter from Mr. Dungan, of Philadelphia, President of the company working the mines of Egypt, Chatham Co., whose experience, sagacity and high character, are beyond question. He stated from the single shaft at present at work, he could ship 200,000 tons annually, and was ready to expend $100,000 in improvements, if they could get an outlet for their coal to the northern markets.

Mr. H. entered into calculations to show at 40 cents per ton, a revenue of $160,000 would accrue, but taking it at $120,000 it would pay 12 per cent. interest on a million for coal alone, while the transportation of agricultural produce would pay the current expenses. He supported this statement by extracts from Senator Cameron's speech in 1846, and from the statistics of the Pennsylvania coal regions. The development of our mineral resources would change the balance of trade; taking our exports at one half of those of Pennsylvania, it would in a few years leave a heavy balance in our favor against the North. Allowing that the work did not pay any dividend, the profit on the exchange in our favor, would more than pay the expense incurred. He indulged in no visionary schemes; these were facts that would defy contradiction. He had strong hopes they would deserve and receive the attention and liberal patronage of the Legislature. In case of a great crisis, such as the dissolution of the Union, if it should ever occur, it would demand the exertions of every man to develope the resources of our State.

The late Savannah Convention has called upon every southern State to bring forth her mineral resources, and thus become independent of the North. He hoped he had succeeded in convincing them of the practicability and profit of the proposed improvement; if any have doubts, let them examine the works, that will satisfy the most incredulous. The work was not for the benefit of individuals, but of the entire State, and would produce advantages of which we never would dream of the extent. Thanking them for their attention to his endeavor to point out some of the benefits of this great work, he concluded by calling upon the Hon. Abram Rencher, to address the meeting.

Hon. Mr. Rencher came forward and said, it but remained for him to glean the field which had been so well cleaned by the eloquent gentleman who preceded him. He would merely touch upon a few points. Though interested in the success of all, he had no peculiar attachment or enmity to any work of internal improvement. He thought all would flourish best together, the success of one, tending to succour and protect the others. The establishment of slack water navigation, would enable the farmer to supply himself with foreign manure for little or nothing. He concurred with Mr. H. in thinking there could be no comparison drawn between the railroad and Deep river, if the work is finished.—Railroads may be indispensable for other purposes, but cannot compete with rivers. The N. C. railroad may be injured and her profits diminished by other roads tapping it, but as there is but one Cape Fear and one Deep river in North Carolina, its improvement will remain undisputed and unrivalled. It was objected that great errors had been made in calculations. This arose from the fact that its great importance was under estimated. The means asked were not commensurate with the object in view.—The same error occurs in every work of internal improvement, they all exceed their estimates. Why then single out Cape Fear and Deep river? The work is singular in its character, and only equalled by the Lehigh canal, where whole dams have been swept away, yet that work is so immensely valuable that there is none of its stock for sale in the market. It raised the price of land in the Lehigh valley from 2 or $3 per acre to 200 or $300, all by slack water navigation with a railroad alongside. The success of Deep river would make a railroad necessary to Fayetteville; one great improvement makes another.—Enterprising men have sunk shafts and expended large sums, they are too sharp sighted to have done so, unless they were convinced the navigation of the river was practicable. Mr. R. here stated instances of the saving in freight by the river conveyance to the upper counties. Posterity would know the value of the Deep river improvements; a railroad would connect with the Yadkin river, and the wealth of the rich valley of the Yadkin would be poured into Wilmington. This was no visionary scheme, it would be done yet, but not in our time. Posterity will wonder why we did not execute the work. Mr. R. in conclusion said, he would deeply deplore, if feelings of jealousy should lead astray the judgments of those have the decision in their hands. (Applause.)

Gov. Morehead said, it was a misapprehension to suppose that Fayetteville had a better friend than he was. He pointed out the great improvements on James and Lehigh rivers, and other slack water improvements, all constructed by Mr. Douglass, who directed the works on Deep river. Mr. M. spoke at some length in support of the practicability of the works and the great benefit that would arise from their completion. He stated any amount of North Carolina coal could be sold in New York at $10 per ton, and repeated Mr. H's statement, that the loss by exchange in one year, would pay the expense of completing the river works.

Mr. M. then alluded to the original estimates of the North Carolina railroad, and explained the reason of the seeming discrepancy between the estimate and cost of that road. He then advocated the completion of the road to Beaufort, and commented on the advantage to be derived from that work to the State at large.

Mr. Banks followed in some remarks relative to the present state of Fayetteville and her future gloomy prospects, if assistance was not given. One million of dollars was the estimated value of property there, all of which would be endangered, if the State did not extend her aid. We left Mr. Banks speaking.

☞ The Editor of the Asheville Spectator, in an article in his paper of the 18th, in relation to the Legislature, and Mr. Speaker Shepherd's speech in favor of the Coalfields Road, says—

"He gave such hide-bound Locos as Bridgers, of Edgecombe, who are afraid of their shadows, lest they should not be able to be re-elected, by voting liberally for internal improvement—to use a common expression—"particular Jessie." He characterized them as "miserable, contemptible demagogues."

The foregoing, from the Spectator, has no foundation in fact. We heard Mr. Shepherd's speech, and no expression of the sort was used—nor did he assail Mr. Bridgers, of Edgecombe. The whole statement by the Spectator, is untrue; and from a conversation with Mr. Shepherd himself, we are authorized to say that no such expression as "miserable, contemptible demagogue" was used, or was applied to Mr. Bridgers. Mr. Bridgers was not anxious to be elected to the Legislature, and we do not believe he has taken any course, or given any votes, with reference to a re election. He feels bound, however, to reflect the wishes of his constituents, and will no doubt do so faithfully, as long as he holds a seat in the State Legislature.

Gen. Saunders.

We copy the following from the Baltimore Republican of the 11th instant. We know of no man in this region of the Union, who would fill any Cabinet post with more ability than Gen. Saunders. As the Republican truly states, he possesses a national reputation; and his appointment would no doubt give general satisfaction to the country. Most certainly we are not assuming to thrust the claims of North-Carolina, or those of any of her public men, on the attention of Mr. Buchanan. We desire to see him form his Cabinet in his own way, and to suit himself; yet feelings of State pride alone would have prompted this response to our Baltimore cotemporary. We are not authorized to speak for Gen. S.,—indeed we do not know whether he would accept any post of the kind. We incline to think he would not. Certainly, he would resort to no steps to obtain it:—

"HON. R M. SAUNEERS.—We observe that North Carolina papers are suggesting the name of Hon. Romulus M. Saunders for a cabinet position. As the Old North State has hither furnished some capital measers for the ship of State, we are not at all surprised at the suggestion. His long and distinguished public services, having been since their entrance into Congress together more than thirty years ago, the associate with Mr. Buchanan in the legislative and executive departments of the government, and the respectful consideration which the State will doubtless receive at the hands of the President elect, combine to render this selection in every way satisfactory. Gen. Saunders was specially entrusted by Mr. Polk, when Mr. Buchanan was the head of the State Department, with the important and delicate negotiation for the purchase of Cuba from Spain, and his conduct in that matter increased his reputation, which was before national.

His letter to the mass meeting in Frederick, in the last campaign, was the most thorough vindication that we have seen of Mr. Buchanan from complicity in the charge of bargain and corruption against Mr. Clay, and came with peculiar force from him, the only surviving member of the committee appointed, at the instance of Mr. Clay, to investigate the matter."

☞ The Hon. L. O'B. Branch addressed the House of Representatives on Thursday last, in defence generally of Southern institutions and improvements, and defining his views in relation to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. We have seen only a meager report of his remarks. They will be laid before our readers at length, when received.

☞ The Supreme Court will commence its winter term in this City, on Tuesday the 30th day of December. Causes will be called as follows:

Jan.	1,	those from the	I	Circuit.
"	5,	"	V	"
"	12,	"	II	"
"	19,	"	III	"
"	26,	"	IV	"
Feb.	2,	"	VI and VII	Circuits.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1856.

The debate on the President's message, involving however a number of topics of which the slavery question is the most prominent, still consumes the time of both Houses of Congress. It is not a loss of time however, for the less done by this Congress the better for the country generally; besides the debate may do good by showing who really commenced and keep up the slavery agitation. A few of the Southern know nothings are laboring hard to prove that the election of Mr. Buchanan decided nothing, that the slavery issue was evaded by his friends at the North, and in this effort they are encouraged by the Black Republicans of the House. Humphrey Marshall has lead off in this direction, and the movement has other supporters and abettors.

On Monday Mr. Etheredge, a know nothing member from Tennessee, startled the House by offering a resolution denouncing the revival of the slave-trade, couched in the most violent and offensive terms. His object seemed to be to make the resolution so offensive that Southern men could not vote for it, and to enable the Black Republicans to say that the negative vote on the resolution was an approval of the reverse of the proposition. In this Mr. Etheredge succeeded, and he has the satisfaction of being the object of compliment from all the Black Republican presses, and of affording them an opportunity of misrepresenting the known views of his own section. The Black Republicans found no difficulty in passing it. Mr. Orr, of S. C., immediately followed this by one of his own, declaring the opposition of Congress to the revival of the slave-trade and that it was contray to the settled policy of the country. This was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, the minority numbering only eight, who dissented from the latter clause of the resolution. Mr. Etheridge's attempt to make capital for the black Republicans was wofully unsuccessful in Congress; yet the black Republican press are preaching homilies on the opposition of the South to the first resolution, while they fail altogether to notice the adoption of the second, equally emphatic in opposition to the revival of this trade, and divested only of the offensive terms of the other. The habit of misrepresentation became so deep-rooted during the Presidential campaign, that black Republicanism is now utterly unable to refrain from its constant repetition.

There is an evident tendency on the part of the black Republicans and the leaders of the Southern Know Nothings to combine in opposition to the Democratic party. In the Presidential election they were compelled to act separately; but they both agree in general opposition to the Democratic party, and concur in many of their political principles—in fact, have so many points in common that their gradual amalgamation is more than suspected to be possible. The black Republicans would escape, if they could, from the extreme position of the last campaign, modifying their views so as to be less inimical to Southern interest, and in 1860 may even try to prove their nationality by nominating for the Presidency some Southern man like Botts or Rayner. Yet the odor of sectionalism is around them, and the South will be slow to confide in their protestations and professions, or trust even the Southern man who is acceptable to them.

Your immediate Representative, Mr. Branch, made an able speech in the House on Thursday, on politics generally. It was listened to with close attention, and it is spoken of in terms of high commendation. It will be published at an early day, making a synopsis here altogether unnecessary. He argued to show that the election of Mr. Buchanan was the expression of a desire by the people that the slavery agitation should cease, and that the principles of the Kansas bill should become the policy of the government towards the Territories. The difference between Democrats on the doctrine of squatter sovereignty was of no consequence whatever; the effect of the Kansas bill was a question for the Supreme Court to decide; and he preferred squatter sovereignty to Congressional sovereignty,—he would trust the real settlers of the Territory in preference to Congress.

The proposed amendments of the tariff are set down for consideration early next month. There is some disposition to go in for free wool, sugar, salt and iron, but it is impossible now to foresee what will be the decision of the House. The duty on sugar will be taken off. The Pennsylvanians will struggle hard for their iron, and will probably succeed in defeating any change on that article; wool and salt have also earnest friends for their continued protection. Other interests will also be on hand, having a care that legislation is shaped to their promotion. A reduction of the revenue is most imperatively demanded, and if the true principles of a tariff fail of their full recognition, a further modification should be made by the next Congress, which will contain a small Democratic majority.

Gov. Reid has offered in the Senate, a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for detailed estimates for the completion of the Fayetteville arsenal, as one of construction. These estimates will probably be sent in after the holidays, when the subject will be fully before Congress.

The Central American question has been incidentally discussed during the past week, by Mr. Walker, of Alabama, and Gen. Quitman. It excites a good deal of attention, especially as the general impression now is that Walker is in an exceedingly tight place. Yet his friends say that he has at least fifteen hundred fighting men, and that he now occupies a position from which he cannot be driven.—Rivas is the new name for the old city of Nicaragua, and it is near the transit across the Isthmus of San Juan. Walker will now find no difficulty in keeping open his communications, and reinforcements can reach him without trouble. Gen. Quitman views Walker merely as the forerunner of American progress, and expressed the opinion that he had not received from our own government that countenance and support he was entitled to. It is well known that Mr. Marcy always opposed Walker and his expedition, and the policy of reserve now practiced by the administration, is in compliance with his advice. The next steamer from Nicaragua will probably decide whether he is to be crushed or be victorious.

There is nothing new in the city; it is a dull, dark day, and Congress is not in session. The members are making arrangements to spend the Christmas holidays at home, and won't say a word even about old Buck's cabinet. The old gentleman keeps his own counsel, and is not bored by cabinet makers. After New Year's there will be a revival in the political market. Until then the country can take a rest, and all of our friends drink egg-nogg.

MECKLENBURG.

Mr. Rayner's speech at the meeting on the 8th inst., will be printed in pamphlet form at this office, at $3 50 per hundred, provided a sufficient number are subscribed for before Wednesday next, to justify its publication. All those who wish to obtain copies, will please leave their orders at this office by Wednesday morning next, that we may know how large an edition to strike off. †

Semi-Editorial in last Register.

Put us down for one copy. At a crisis like the present, who minds the expenses? We fear, however, it will require something more than subscriptions to "justify" the publication referred to.

P. S. Put us down for one (1) copy. The Editor of the Register will please consider that we have ordered ONE copy.

Aid for Walker.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The N. Y. Times says that various munitions of war, including most of the improved incendiary missiles used at Sebastopol, have been supplied to Gen. Walker recently from this city.

MORNING STAR INSTITUTE.
NASHVILLE, N. C.
MALE DEPARTMENT.
GEORGE W. BLOUNT, Principal.
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.
Miss BETTIE L. PHIPPS, Principal.

THE 5TH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, WILL open on the 1st Monday in January, 1857, and close on Friday, the 29th of May following.

Tuition from 10 to $15 according to advancement in the Male Department. In the Female, the same, with the addition of Music on Piano, $20; Guitar $20; Drawing and Painting $10; Ornamental Needle-Work $5.

Board, including lodging, washing, fuel, lights, and servant hire, can be had in the best private houses in and near the village, for from 8 to $10 per month. For circulars, containing full particulars, address the Principal of the Male Department, or B. H. BLOUNT, Chm'n Com.

Dec. 23, 1856. 1164—w4t.

MARRIED.

In Forsyth county, on Thursday the 11th inst., by A. M. Gamble, Esq., Mr. T. Clarkston Starbuck, of Guilford, to Miss Sophia J. Shields, daughter of John Shields.

At the Catholic Church, in Sacramento, on Monday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. Father Cassin, Mr. Alexander M. Hayden, to Anna M., only daughter of D. S. Graham, Esq., all formerly of Charleston, S. C.

In this City, on the 16th inst., by O. L. Burch, Esq., Mr Jno. H. Crabtree, Printer, to Miss Amy Ann Poole.

In Christ Church, Raleigh, on Monday morning, Dec. 22, by Rev. Dr. Mason, John C. Winder, Esq., of New York city, and Miss Octavia M., daughter of Hon. John. H. Bryan.

On the 7th inst., by B. C. Richardson, Esq., Mr. Robt. D. Christmas and Miss Mary A. Hinnant, both of Johnston Co.

DIED.

In Union County, on the 17th instant, Joshua Sikes, Esq., Sheriff of that County.

ROUND HILL FEMALE ACADEMY.
MISS PATTIE DUTY, MISS M. F. FAUCETT, } Principals.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, will begin on the 15th of January next. The enviable reputation of the teachers for proficiency in all requisite particulars, renders it unnecessary to guarantee satisfaction to all patrons. The Academy is situated in Orange County—12 miles east of Durham's Depot on the Central Road. It is free from all frivolous attraction, is convenient to churches of different denominations, and is as healthy as any location in this section of the State.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary English,	$ 8 00
Higher English, Geography, History, &c.,	10 00
Advanced, Mathematics, Philosophy, Rhetoric, &c.,	12 50
French, Extra,	5 00
Latin,	5 00
Music on Piano, Extra,	15 00
do. Guitar, do.	10 00
Needle-Work gratis.	

The Academy building is receiving additions, and will be ready by the opening of the session.

The Proprietor will take 25 or 30 boarders. Board can also be had in the community.

Board with the Proprietor,	$ 7 00
" in community,	6 00

Lights, fuel, washing, &c., included.

For further particulars address the Proprietor, or either of the Trustees, Rev. Jno. A. McMannen, Dr. E. M. Holt, Addison Mangum, Esq., Rev. S. D. Umsted, Rev. A. W. Mangum, John B. Leathers, Esq., R. F. Webb, Esq., A. J. Roberts, Esq., Marcus Harris, Esq., at Round Hill, Orange Co., N. C. D. C. PARRISH, Proprietor.

Dec. 23, 1856. 10—sw4t.

☞ N. C. Advocate publish 3 times and send account to D. C. Parish.

NEUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
750,000 pounds wanted annually.

WE HOPE OUR CUSTOMERS WILL NOT BE MISled by a notice lately published by Mr. C. W. Benedict, manager of the Manteo wrapping paper mill on Crabtree creek, called in that notice the "Raleigh Paper Mills." This notice is calculated, though, perhaps not designed, to create a confusion by which the rags that we wish to manufacture into paper at home, may be diverted to the North, where Mr. Benedict is employed to send them. We are unwilling that our name, our operations, or our credit, should be confounded with those of any other company, or agents for Northern Paper Houses.

We give the highest price for rags, which can be given, without actual loss. Our prices are the same everywhere, and are well known to those with whom we deal. We cannot afford to sustain loss; and we expect to pay always, without dispute and without delay. Those who promise to give more than our prices must design to cripple us, as we are sure they cannot realize profits from such purchases.

To our fellow-citizens, we say, if you owe favors to the North send your rags there—if you would rather encourage Southern investments and home industry, send them to us.

THE COMPANY.
S. H. ROGERS, President.
E. B. FREEMAN, Treasurer.
J. D. ROYSTER, Superintendent.
F. J. HAYWOOD.
H. W. HUSTED.
E. B. SATER.
W. D. JOHNSON.
J. BROADWELL.

Dec. 23, 1856. 10—swtf.

☞ Register, Spirit of the Age, Raleigh; Tribune, Goldsboro'; Patriot, Greensboro'; Watchman, Salisbury; Bulletin, Asheboro,' once a week for four weeks.

HENDERSON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION, WILL be resumed on the first Monday in January, 1857. Germs the same as heretofore.

Good board can be had at from 8 to $9 per month. In an extensive and systematic course of study, and thorough and critical institution in every department, in healthfulness of location and facility of access by railroad, and in the very moderate charges for board and tuition, this Institution presents a combination of advantages if equalled, certainly not *surpassed* by any similar institution in the State.

A competent Assistant is needed in the Preparatory Department. To such a one, a liberal salary will be given.

Address J. J. WYCHE, A. M., Henderson, N. C.

Dec. 23, 1856. 10—sw3t.

NOTICE.—ON SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF January next, 1857, I shall proceed to hire out for the ensuing year, a parcel of negroes, consisting of men, boys, women and girls—the women and girls are trained mostly to cooking and house work—the boys to farm and plough—the men to Turpentine operations. Two good and first-rate distillers of Turpentine, and an oak spirit barrel-maker—quite superior in that business. I will also likely sell on that day, several vehicles, such as wagons, carts and carriages, and some stock. Also one tract of land in Nash Co. of 400 acres, near Lee's meeting house, on Mockerson creek; and one tract of 200 acres in Johnston county, near Little river, formerly occupied by Dr. J. P. Rogers and Dr. Owen; a healthy residence with good improvements and a mineral spring—an excellent location for a physician or merchant. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply and see BENJ. ROGERS.

Roger's Store, Wake Co., Dec. 23, '56. 10—sw2t.

EXPLANATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A REPORT HAVING been put in circulation some time since (by a gentleman whose name I deem it unnecessary here to mention) to the effect that I had charged John H. Kenneday, Clerk of the County Court of Johnston, with whom I have been acquainted for quite a number of years, and for whom I have ever entertained feelings of the highest regard, with having forged an order on said County, I take this method of pronouncing it an unqualified falsehood. On the contrary, many of my friends will bear me out in the assertion that I have always spoken of him in respectful terms, and I am willing to do him the justice to add that, from my knowledge of his character, I have never believed, and do not now believe that he is capable of committing such an act. I make this publication as an act of simple justice to Mr Kenneday, and also to set myself right before the public.

J. H. ADAMS.

Dec. 23, 1856. 10—sw1tpd.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR 1856.
SUBSTANTIAL AND DURABLE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER CUPS AND Silver Ware. J. C. PALMER.

A NEW STOCK OF THOSE FINE 19 JEWEL Johnson Watches; best watches made. J. C. PALMER.

FINE JEWELRY, BREAST-PINS, EAR-RINGS, FINGER-rings, Chains, Seals and Keys, &c. J. C. PALMER.

THE VERY BEST CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE, Castors, Spoons, Forks, fine Stock. Call and see the goods; how cheap I will sell. J. C. PALMER.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1856. 10—swtf.

SEVENTY LIKELY NEGROES,
And 2000 Acres of Land for Sale.
Sale on Tuesday, March the 3d, 1857.

AS AGENTS OF MARY COLLINS, EXECUTRIX OF the last will and testament of the late Michael Collins, dec'd, we shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Michael Collins, dec'd, one mile Northwest of Ridgeway, Warren county, 70 likely negroes, devised in his will to be sold on a credit of twelve months, bonds to bear interest from date, and satisfactorily secured.

The above negroes are mostly young and very likely.—Upwards of 30 between the ages of 8 and 15. Among them is a Shoe-maker, Carpenters, Blacksmith, Cooper, and a first-rate Miller, and an old family weaver—good Cooks, &c.

We shall also sell, on a credit of five years, bonds bearing interest from date, and to be satisfactorily secured—(interest to be paid annually)—all his lands, consisting of four tracts: one on Nutbush creek, near the Granville line, containing 800 acres, with a valuable Grist Mill, which has yielded a toll of 500 barrels of corn per annum. Another tract of 72 acres, situated two miles north of Ridgeway, with a valuable flour mill upon it, its manufactory equal to any mill in the State. Also another tract, known as the Caswell Drake tract, containing between 4 and 5 hundred acres. Also that very desirable residence and tract of land on which the deceased lived, containing about 450 acres. The three last tracts adjoin, and could be arranged to suit purchasers, though the property will be exposed publicly.

These farms are all situated in a healthy and pleasant section of Warren county, N. C., and in wealthy and highly intelligent neighborhoods. These lands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. Each tract has improvements upon them; the first and the last named, have very comfortable dwelling houses, and every necessary out-house, &c.

Persons desiring to purchase any or all of this property, will address W. F. Collins, for further particulars, at Raleigh, or T. C. Collins, Ridgeway.

The lands can be shown those who may wish to examine them, by applying to the Executrix or either of her Agents. An age may pass before such an opportunity is offered in real estate for sale.

WM. F. COLLINS, T. C. COLLINS, } Agents.

December 19, 1856. 9—td.

☞ The Register, the Sentinel, Elizabeth City, the Tarborough Southerner, Petersburg Express, Fayetteville Observer, and Wilmington Herald, will each copy weekly till sale, and send bills to subscribers.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!—WARRANTED FAMILY Flour opposite the Masonic Lodge. W. W. WOODEL.

November 8, 1856. 102—tf.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

For nieeteen of twenty instalments for two smith's establishments, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, two thousand dollars

For interest on sixty nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four cecnions of land set apart second Jaduary, eighteen hundred and twenty five; for educational purposes, per Sanate resolution nineteenth Jannaro, eigoteen hundred and thirty eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS

For second of three instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars

For second of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

For second of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and fortg dollars

For second of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth Martn, eighteen hundred and fifty-four six hundred dollars

OTTOWAS AND DHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN

For payment of the present just indebtedness of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of the Senate to be first article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, forty thousand dollars

For first of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to qe expended under the directien of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars

For first of five annual instalments in africultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fifteen thousand dollars

For first instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the traaty thirty-fifth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousaud two hundred and forty dollars

For first instalment of principal payable annually for ten years, to be distriButed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, tea thousand dollars

For interest on two hundred and ninety six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the princial sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaey of thirty-first July, eighteen eundred and fifty fve, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars

For first of ten equal annual instalments, in lieu of former treaty sttpulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottowas, per second articfe of the tresty of teirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, toree thousand five hundred dollars. Provided, That no part of the appropriations for the Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty shall first be obtained

OTTOWAS OF KANSAS

For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eigateen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars

PAWNEES

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars

POTTAWATOMIES

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twentyeight two thousand dollars

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth Juty, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars

For life annuity to chief, per article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred dollars

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twonty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty toree, seven hundred dollars

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, second articie treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and fourth articie treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirtg two, five thousand dollars

For permanent provisions for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars

For permanent provision fsr fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty twenty ninth Jely, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and fifty dollars

For interest on six hundred and forty three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred rnd forty six, thirty two thonsand one hundred and fifty dollars

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars

PUAPAWS

For education during the pleasure of ths President per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand and sixty dollars

For farmar during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three six hundred dollars

For fulfilling treaties negotiated eighteenth Fovember, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with certain bands of

CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS

For second of fifteen instalments of annusty, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars

For second of fifteen instalmentr for the pay of a farmier per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

For second of five instalments for support af two smiths' shops, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars

For second of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand sixty dollars

For second of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and statsonery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand two hundred dollars

ROGUE RIVERS

For third of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eicoteen hundred and fifty thrte, two thousand and five hundred dollars

SACS AND FFOXES OF MISSISSIPPI

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirtwo-two, twenty thousand dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for yunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, six hundred dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel, for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred and twenty dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalmenls for blacksmith and assistant, shop, and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, eight hundred and forty dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirtwo, two hundred and twenty dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars

SACS AND FOPES OF MISSIOURI

For interest on one hundred and fifty seven thousand four hundred dollars at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treats twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars

For the third instalment upon forty-eight thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four

SFNACAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanant annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SEFECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty, twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For third instalment of interest at five per centum on forty thousand dollars for education, der third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For third of eifiht annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SIOUS OF MISSISSIPPI.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eignteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the last of twonty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and for the support of farmer, physician, and blacksmith, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Forr the last of twenty installments for pravisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at fiftve per centum on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty third July, eighteen eundred and fifty one, sixty eight thoutand dollars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apurt in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty one, ffve thousand six hundred doilars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum pn one one million one oundred and sixty thousand doltars, per foeth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, fifty eight thousand dollars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on sixty nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by thh third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty two, to treaty August, eighteen hundred ane fifty one, three thousand four hundred ond fifty dollars

[TO BE CONTINUED]

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, EXECUTED to me by Josiah Bridgers, I shall expose to sale on the premises, at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, inst., the well known tract of land, on which the said Bridgers now resides, and joining the lands of Weston Perry, J. E. Lankford and others, five miles East of Louisburg, Franklin county, containing 440 acres, in a fine state of cultivation; well suited to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, and tobacco; with superior water, together with an excellent two-story building, containing five rooms, all in fine repair, and all necessary outbuildings.—Said place cannot be surpassed, for health, in Franklin county. Said land will be sold on a credit. Further particulars made known on day of sale.

JOHN E. THOMAS, Trustee.

☞ Warrenton News copy till day, and send bill to J. E. Thomas.

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust executed to me by Josiah Bridgers, for purposes therein set forth, I shall expose to public sale, five valuable negroes, consisting of four men and one boy; a fine lot of corn, fodder, and shucks; horses, mules, cattle, and sheep; fat and out hogs, buggy and harness, two two-horse wagons and harness, farming implements of every description, with household and kitchen furniture. This property is all good and desirable. The said sale will be made on a credit of six months, bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser, and said bonds to bear interest from the date of sale.

WM. C. FINCH, Trustee.

Dec. 16, 1856. 8—swtd.

☞ Warrenton News copy till day, and send bill to W. C. Finch, Louisburg, N. C.

MT. PLEASANT ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES OF THE 3RD SESSION OF THIS flourishing Institution, situated 15 miles north of Raleigh, near Geo. W. Thompson's Store, in a neighborhood noted for the health and good morals of its citizens, will be resumed on Thursday, the 15th of January next, under the charge of W. D. Mitchell, aided by competent assistants, if necessary. Board from $6 to $6 50 per month.

TUITION.

Beginners,	$5 00
Primary English, with Geography and Arithmetic,	7 50
Higher English Branches,	10 00
Languages, per session of five months,	15 00

Tuition charged from time of entrance and no deduction made, except in cases of protracted sickness. For further particulars, address the Principal, Brooksville, N. C., or the Board of Trustees, Rogers's Store.

W. D. MITCHELL, Principal.

Dec. 16, 1856. 8—swt20J.

NEW SCHOOL IN WARRENTON.

THE REV. J. B. T. SMITH, FORMER PRINCIPAL of the Okolona Female Institute, Mississippi, and late Principal of St. Paul's College, Texas, having determined to remove to North Carolina, proposes to open a Female School in Warrenton, commencing on the third Monday in January. He will give instruction in all the branches usually taught in the best Female institutions, and will obtain the assistance of competent instructors as soon as they are required.

Pupils from a distance will find no difficulty in obtaining board in private families.

Particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1856. 6—3w.

WILSON ACADEMY.

D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

Aided by Competent Assistants.

WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY.

MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, E. P. STONE, A. M. } Principals.

THESE INSTITUTIONS, WILL OPEN FOR THE admission of Students on Monday, January 5th, 1857. Circulars containing particulars can be obtained, by addressing the Principals at Wilson, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON.

Franklinton, N. C., Dec. 16, '56. 8—swtJ15.

MARBLE AND GRANITE.

WILLIAM STRONACH,

HAVING SOLD OUT HIS MARBLE YARD TO

MESSRS. MAUNDER & CAMPBELL

WOULD CONFIDENTLY RECOMMOND THEM to the Public as skillful and competent workman, and reliable gentlemen.

The undersigned, successors to WM. STRONACH, will continue the execution of

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORK,

in all its branches. They may be found at the old stand south-east corner of the Grave Yard. The Public is invited to come and examine specimens of work, as well as our stock of Materials, a good supply of all kinds being always kept on hand.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Address. MAUNDER & CAMPBELL, Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 5, 1856. 6—swly.

DENTAL NOTICE.

PERRY & BASON, Dentists,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONGRATULATES HIMSELF AND FRIENDS in having associated with him Dr. BASON, who is a regular graduate of medicine and Dental Surgery, and a successful practitioner of fourteen year's experience.

L. S. PERRY.

Raleigh, Dec. 1st, 1856. 4—3m.

FOR RENT.—THE COACH AND BLACKSMITH Shops, belonging to the estate of the late W. F. Clarke, are offered for rent for the year 1857. For terms apply at this office.

Dec. 12, 1856. 7—3t.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE BOOKS OF E. L. HARDING WERE CLOSED *January 1st*, 1856, and *notice* was duly given to those indebted either by BOND, NOTE OR OPEN ACCOUNT, to make immediate payment to *Wm. H. Williams*, who was appointed "*Agent*" for the settlement of the business.

A portion of those indebted, have *very promptly paid*, leaving still due quite a *large amount*.

Ample time has already been given, but feeling disposed to favor my old customers and to save them the cost of a suit at law, I now give notice that all *Bonds, Notes and Accounts* remaining unpaid *January 1st*, 1857, will be placed in the hands of *an Attorney*.

Pay over the cash, at once, to Mr. Wm. H. Williams, Agent, and receive your Bonds, Notes and Accounts, whilst they are in his hands.

E. L. HARDING.

Dec. 12, 1856. 7—swlm.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, now in session, for an act to incorporate the North Carolina State Medical Society, and for other purposes.

Dec. 2, 1856. 6—1mpd.

PROCTER.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND

GENERAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO A GENTLEMAN'S OUTFIT.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Raleigh, Nov. 25, 1856. 2—tf.

Mitchell's Series of Dissected Maps.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PUBLISHING A SERIES of Dissected Maps, to which they would invite the attention of parents, teachers and others.

We have now ready,

Mitchell's Dissected Map of the United States.

"	"	"	"	Eastern	"
"	"	"	"	Middle	"
"	"	"	"	Southern	"
"	"	"	"	Western	"

The above are made from Mitchell's latest Maps, and although issued only ten weeks since, we are now using the

FIFTH THOUSAND.

We are constantly receiving orders and recommendations from various parts of the United States, and numerous inquiries for them, for Schools and District Libraries, as well as from the trade.

They are neatly put up in book form, and will be found to be instructive as well as amusing for old and young.

The effort required to put them together without the key map, (which should not be referred to) will serve to indelibly impress on the mind the relative locality of the States, as well as their respective boundaries.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Better for children than a bushel of the dissected pictures gotten up merely for amusement. A child will never tire of these maps, and while he is amusing himself he will be insensibly acquiring a knowledge of the geography of his country.—*Zion's Herald.*

They combine instruction with amusement, and are admirably calculated to impress on the mind of the young, the locality of the different parts of their own country.—They make study attractive, and a young person will learn more in a single hour's amusement with these maps, than in hours of hard study of the ordinary ones.

Phren. Journal.

You cannot teach geography in any way so effectually as by setting the pupil to construct the map from these dissected parts. *"Independent."*

Exceeding valuable in imparting novelty and interest to a useful study. *Troy Times.*

An agreeable contrivance for blending amusement with instruction. *Tribune.*

In putting these maps together, which children delight to do, they will learn "geography without a master" and keep as quiet as mice. *Home Journal.*

Every family should possess this series of maps that the younger members may profitably while away their leisure hours. Nothing can be more useful.

Rochester Union.

An ingenious device, for teaching geography. *Evangelist.*

Physic and geography were equally distateful in our youthful days, but sugar coated pills have induced children to cry for the first, and we venture to assert that the ingenious originators of this idea, have rendered the second as attractive. *Yankee Blade.*

A valuable acquisition to a private library. *Presbyterian.*

Booksellers and others will find the Dissected Maps to command a ready sale, especially of the United States, and the one of the series that contains their own State.

MERRIAM, MOORE & CO., Troy, N. Y.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1856. 101—

A Female Teacher Wanted.

I DESIRE TO EMPLOY A LADY TO FILL A vacancy which will occur in my School at the close of the present session. A Southern lady who can produce satisfactory testimonials as to qualification to teach the usual English branches, with Music on Piano, French, and Painting and Drawing, will be paid a liberal salary. The location is healthy and the society good. Any who may desire to apply will address me immediately.

JOHN W. STUART, Leachburg, Johnston county, N. C.

October 25, 1856. 98—tf.

*** Age copy 3 times.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, his entire real estate in the county of Onslow, consisting of his plantation, containing some two thousand acres of good farming land, with two good recently erected residences; the one for winter, the other for a summer-house, with the necessary out-buildings for servants, grain, stock, &c.

Also, connected with the above some ten or twelve thousand acres of piney land, upon which are now cut and in fine cultivation, some thirty sets of boxes, with round pines enough to cut some twenty sets more. Upon the latter lands are two fine Distilleries, sufficient for the distillation of the crop. Also, one fine sixteen horse-power steam-saw and grist mill, and a large and commodious store-house at a good stand for the bartering of groceries, &c., for Turpentine.

Further notice is deemed unnecessary, as the purchaser will doubtless closely inspect the premises, before purchasing.

JNO. A. AVERITT, Catharine Lake, N. C.

Dec. 12, 1856. 6—tlm57.

SELECT MALE SCHOOL.—THE UNDERSIGNED having procured a large and comfortable room in the Masonic building in the City of Raleigh, proposes to resume his school on the first Monday in January, 1857.—The session will continue five months. The primary course of English will be strictly attended to, from a consciousness that primary education is the most important. Highter English and Mathematics, Latin and Greek will also be taught.

Terms per session of five months, $12 50

It is desirable that those intending to send to the undersigned would enter at the beginning of the session. Students will be admitted at any time during the session and charged only from time of entrance.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON YOUNG.

Raleigh, Dec 12, 1856. 7—tJ1.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present General Assembly of North-Carolina to incorporate the Nantahala Land and Mineral Company, in the county of Macon.

Dec. 2, 1856. 4—td.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present General Assembly of North-Carolina, to incorporate the Tuckaseege Land and Mining Company, in the county of Jackson.

Dec. 2, 1856. 4—td.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the present Legislature, for an Act incorporating the "Citizens Bank," in the city of Raleigh.

Dec. 1, 1856. 4—td.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, now in session, for an act to incorporate and endow a Military and Polytechnic School at Asheville, N. C.

November 22, 1856. 2—tf.

N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1857.

TURNER'S NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANAC for the Year of Our Lord 1857, this day published and sold wholesale and retail by

HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1856. 101—

NOTICE.

$25 REWARD!—I WILL GIVE $25 REward for the apprehension of, and delivery to me, or consignment to Jail, at Louisburg, N. C., or $20, if consigned to any other Jail, my boy Stephen purchased by me of H. H. Harris, deceased, and raised by Mrs. John Harris, near Wake Forest College, in which neighborhood I think he is staying. Said boy is about six feet high, very well formed and very black, with a nose exceedingly well shaped for a negro, carries somewhat a downward countenance, is not very quick spoken, looks to be about 25 years old, and generally wears a large pair of whiskers.

WILLIAM POWELL, Pugh's Hill, Franklin Co., N. C.

Dec. 12, 1856. 7—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS of Craven and Beaufort Counties, that application will be made at this Legislature, by the citizens of the lower part of said Counties, to cut off a portion of each county, so as to form a new county named Union. The proposed line will be from the head of Goose Creek to Durham's Creek, in Beaufort County, so as to include the neck or lower part of said Counties.

Dec. 12, 1856. 7—1m.

RUNAWAY APPREHENDED.—WAS TAKEN up and committed to the jail of Randolph county, N. C., a negro boy who calls himself Henry, and says that he belongs to Anderson Willis, of Caswell county, N. C., that he ranaway from his master at the Yadkin river while he was on his way to Alabama. Said boy appears to be 17 or 18 years old, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height and weighs about 135 or 140 lbs., black, and had on when taken an old wool hat, two coats, one vest, and a pair pants, all woolen, and a good deal worn. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove and identify his negro according to law and take him away.

J. W. STEED, Sheriff.

November 6th, 1856. 2—6m.

BOARDING! BOARDING!

HAVING RECENTLY COMPLETED A LARGE and commodious dwelling in Holly Springs, the subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the community generally, that he is prepared to entertain the traveling public and others, who may be pleased to call on him.

He promises to use every exertion to render his guests comfortable, and in every way satisfied.

He can also accommodate ten or fifteen students, on terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

E. W. BROWN.

Dec. 2, 1856. 4—6w.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CARolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

S. BABCOCK, Dentist,

(*Office over D. C. Murray's Store, nearly opposite the P. O.*)

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh and vicinity that he has opened an office at the above-named place, where he will be prepared at all times to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry in a satisfactory manner at reasonable charges.—Particular attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Also, to the regulation of children's teeth.

Artificial teeth inserted on gold or platini plates, singly or in setts, with artificial and continuous gums, in cases where required.

Nov. 13, 1856. 103—

NOW READY

Swaim's Justice—Revised.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854'-55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms and Precedents.*

BY

EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L B

Counsellor at Law.

One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding. Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.

This day published and for sale by

HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

THE COLOR TYPE,

A New and Beautiful Style of Picture.

CALL AT COPELAND'S NEW GALLERY IN THE upper part of the Post Office building, and see the Color Type (painted in oil colors,) and say if you have ever seen anything to surpass it, in the way of a "*sun picture.*"

Sky-light, splendid cameras, neat and comfortable rooms, fine pictures, low prices.

So come along without delay,
And get a picture *with the pay*

P. S.—Mr. Copeland continues to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, and paint portraits upon the most moderate terms possible.

Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 91—tJ1.

☞ Signal, Register and Biblical Recorder copy till 1st January.

BARRON C. WATSON. GASTON MEARES.

WATSON & MEARES.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

34 Burling Slip,

NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALE OF SOUthern produce.

Dec. 12, 1856. 7—swtf.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this bank for the last six months has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next, and at the branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cash.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1856. 5—tlJ.

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS," that I am the only man in Raleigh that keeps Fresh Oysters by the measure, expressly for families, at $1 40 per gallon, four doors below the Post Office.

W. C. PARKER.

Dec. 6, 1856. 5—

"The Intelligencer" Newspaper, Building, Fixtures, &c., For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE FROM Petersburg offers for sale the office of the "**PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER,**"

With all its Presses, Type, Fixtures and Good Will. "The Intelligencer," with the exception of a single paper, is the oldest Journal in Virginia, and one of the oldest in the United States; its material is now complete in every particular, comprising an excellent, safe and rapid Power Press, Type good for 18 months longer, Imposing Stones, Cases, Stands, and everything (all in good order) necessary to constitute an excellent newspaper office. The worth of its "good will" can be satisfactorily ascertained by reference to the books of the office, which have been accurately kept, and which will show to a cent the nett income of the office from 1833 to the present time. All persons desiring to examine them with a view of making propositions for purchase, are respectfully invited to do so, with the assurance that a free access to every channel of information will be cheerfully granted.

To the purchaser of "The Intelligencer" newspaper will be first offered the Brick Building, on Bank st., one door east of the Exchange Bank.

The site is known as one of the most central in the city, and the Building was erected with express reference to a newspaper office. Should the purchaser of the newspaper office desire to conduct the paper in the building now occupied by it, the terms of sale will be made as convenient as possible.

JOHN W. SYME.

Dec. 15, 1856. 8—tf.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

SEVERAL VALUABLE SERVANTS, INCLUDING Cooks and House-servants, are offered for sale. Terms accommodating. Apply to the Editors of the Standard.

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1856. 4—4t.

JUST RECEIVED, BY EXPRESS, ANOTHER lot of Over Coats, Raglen's Business Coats, Velvet Vests, &c. J. H. BIGGS.

Nov. 14, 1856. 103—sw4t.

PEPPER'S HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS. PRIVATE ROOMS FOR PARTIES.

☞ Oysters received daily. Families supplied with the best in the place.

December 12, 1856. 7—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF LAger Beer. A first rate article.

JACOB KARRER.

Dec. 16, 1856. 8—sw3t.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 45—w&swly.

QUENT. BUSBEE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.

Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

☞ Register copy.

To the Members of the Legislature.

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS pocket knives, hair and tooth brushes and razor strops.

JOHN C. PALMER.

POCKET-BOOKS AND PORTMONIES. VERY superior article.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Nov. 13, 1856. 103—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wills' Warehouse.

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 78—

LEWIS & KING,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE

WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,

General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

J. M. STEVENSON,

GENERAL AGENT,

For the sale of all kinds of produce. All orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE NO. 34, NORTH-WATER ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 20, 1856. 96—swlypd.

REMOVAL.

HEARTT & IREDELL,

(*Late Heartt & Jones,*)

WILL, DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN THIS month, remove to the store recently occupied by the late Col. Roulhac.

November 1, 1856. 99—swtf.

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. 79—tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4 30 p m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.36 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	8.36 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT, Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

Vinesville Male and Female Seminary.

THE THIRD SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence January 12th, 1857. The two schools are separate and distinct; the female department being under the supervision of Mrs. Gilliam. We have had many year's experience in teaching youths of both sexes, and desire to establish a permanent school of high grade. The location is healthy, and free from temptation to vice or immorality. Scholars can be well prepared for College or the business pursuits of life. Board and tuition payable at the expiration of each session.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board $40; Primary English branches $8; Advanced English from $12½ to $16; Latin and Greek $16; Music on Piano $20.

For further information, address B. P. Pitt, J. A. Vines, or Wright Barnes, patrons; or

T. B. GILLIAM, Teacher, Sparta, Edgecombe Co., N. C.

Dec. 1, 1856 4—swtf.

☞ Register copy to the amount of $3 and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present Legislature for a charter to incorporate a company for the manufacture of Iron and other articles, at Lockville, in Chatham county, to be called "the Lockville manufacturing company."

Dec. 1, 1856. 4—swlmpd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF DECEMBER inst, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Mrs E. R. Hinton, deceased, all the perishable property, consisting in part of about one hundred head of fat hogs, thirty head of stock hogs, all the stock of cattle, sheep, &c., some twelve head of horses and mules, about one hundred barrels of corn, fodder, shucks, farming tools, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale will continue from day to day until all the property is sold. Terms made known on day of sale.

JNO. W. LEE, A. G. LEE. } Adm'n'trs.

Wake Co., Dec. 4, 1856. 5—td.

LOOK AT THIS.

WM. COOKE, TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming his friends and customers that he has received his Fall and Winter stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, consisting, in part, of Coffee, Sugar, Brown, Crushed and Clarified; Black and Green Teas; Bacon, Lard, Meal, Candles, Adamantine and Tallow; Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt; Fine Tobacco and Cigars. Also a lot of Miles' fine Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, both for gentlemen and ladies' wear; and a great many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

This establishment is the same recently occupied by Beckwith & Clayton, on Fayetteville Street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1856. 99—swtf.

☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S. Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—300 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SAND PAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to et it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL, Trustee.

Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1856, WILL BE sold at public sale, on the premises, the valuable tract of land, situate in the County of Wayne, on Nahunta Swamp, adjoining the lands of Robert Taylor, George Thompson and others, known as the Thompson plantation, containing about twelve hundred acres. On the plantation, there is a good convenient dwelling—also, large and commodious barns, a cotton-gin and screw and all other necessary buildings.

Also at the same time, will be sold about 150 bales of cotton, 12 or 1500 barrels of corn and many other articles.

Terms.—The land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years. The other property on a credit of six months. Bonds and approved sureties required.

By order of the representatives of ELIAS BARNES, dec.

Oct. 18, 1856. 96—td.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., RALEIGH, October 8, 1856.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 13TH INST., THE Mail Train will leave Raleigh at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Weldon at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Weldon at 2, P. M., and arrive at Raleigh at 7. Passengers going North will take breakfast in Raleigh.

R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.

October 9, 1856. 96—tf.

A SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.—A young man who is well qualified, with experience in teaching, will do well to apply to the Trustees of Union Academy. The best references will be expected.

Letters of enqniry should be directed to Battlesboro' Edgecombe county, N. C.

D. A. L. RICKS, Sec'y

Oct. 13, 1856. 94—tf.

BENTON'S WORK COMPLETE, IN TWO large octavo volumes, comprising upwards of 1500 pages. Either volume sold separately.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 15, 1856. 86—

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co., NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.

JOHN D. WHITFORD, Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.

April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

Land and Real Estate Agency.

J. A. MANNING,

Leavenworth City, K. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO OFFER HIS services to the public as Land Agent, Surveyor, Draftsman, and Dealer in Land Warrants.

He will attend promptly to buying and selling real estate, collecting debts, paying taxes, buying, selling, and locating land warrants, and to all business pertaining to a General Land Agency.

REFERENCES.—Col. E. C. McCarty, Col. J. J. Clarkson, J. D. Henderson, Leavenworth City; J. C. Doughterty, R. B. Hawley, Memphis, Tenn; J. R. Coonely, Hernando, Miss.

Nov. 15, 1856. 104—3m.

1900 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WILL SELL FROM ONE TO THIRTEEN HUNDRED Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am determined to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand-hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range. Address,

NEILL McDUGALD, Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.

Sept. 18, 1856. 90—sw3m.